

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**Classics revived**  
Quinlan Terry, the architect behind a new generation of country houses in the classical style, talks to Spectrum

**Women's lives**  
How pension funds discriminate against women's dependants

**Survival drive**  
Sandy McLaughlin reports on the efforts of Dunlop to survive the decline of the UK motor industry

**America's Cup**  
David Miller examines the controversies surrounding the keel of Australia II and the helming of Victory 83

**American campaigner**  
Walter Mondale is now front-runner in the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. But what of the ghosts said to be haunting him?

## Gaddafi is accused of Chad raids

The United States has accused Colonel Gaddafi's Libyan regime of open aggression and of using Soviet-built fighters, bombers and helicopter gunships in Chad. Page 6

## Dollar soars

The dollar touched record levels against the franc and reached an eight-year high against the Deutschmark. The pound lost 1.25 cents, closing at \$1.5085, but made gains against European currencies. Page 3

## Rail rethink

First-class day return tickets have been reintroduced on some railway routes in response to hostility to their cancellation from companies, councils and elderly shoppers. Page 3

Informal attempts to bring together the two sides in the Financial Times dispute appear to have failed. The executive of the National Graphical Association meets tomorrow to discuss the situation.

## Hospital ban

A London hospital has imposed a curfew and is turning away some patients in an attempt to cut its budget. Page 3

## Air fares row

American airlines are accusing the Government of keeping fares artificially high. Back page

If you can assure me there are no riots, revolutions, massacres or epidemics in Birmingham - we'll have two weeks there.

**Rothschild deal**  
RIT and Northern, the financial services group headed by Mr Jacob Rothschild, has taken a 50 per cent stake in L.F. Rothschild, the successful Wall Street investment bank. Page 13

**Better outlook**  
Unsettled weather for at least two days will be followed by temperatures climbing towards 30C (mid-80s F). Back page

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Violence in the prisons: Roger Scruton on the ancient closed shop. Spectrum: a mole among the hounds. Fashion: an orgy of opulence.

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# Rates to be pegged by law in curb on big spenders

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

A legal rates ceiling is to be imposed on consistently high-spending councils, the Government announced yesterday in a White Paper clearly aimed at controlling up to twenty Labour city councils.

The limit will apply first in April 1985 and if a council tries to levy a rate above the legal maximum, ratepayers will not have to pay. The White Paper also proposes a general power allowing the Government to set a maximum for every council in England and Wales.

The move was condemned yesterday by the Conservative Association of County Councils, which said it threatened the "very essence of local democracy. It promised a campaign against the Bill which is to be introduced early next year.

Sir Jack Smart, leader of the predominantly Labour Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said it was a black day for democracy.

No councils are named in the White Paper, but it is clear that the Government is aiming to control up to twenty Labour councils, including the Greater London Council, the boroughs of Camden, Lambeth and Southwark, Sheffield, Newcastle and most of the metropolitan counties.

Councils in Scotland, which have been a fruitful source of examples for the government, have their rates controlled after they are levied. There is no suggestion in England and Wales that councils would have to repay money to ratepayers, but the Department of the

Environment could insist that rates are lowered in future years.

But rates could rise significantly next year before the new powers are introduced. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, in a separate announcement yesterday said that after allowing for inflation and salary increases that means a 3 1/2 per cent spending cut in real terms. High spending councils are asked to spend 6 per cent less in cash, described by the metropolitan authorities as "wholly unattainable".

The White Paper represents the Government's conclusions on the need for rates reform. It says that after widespread consultation, the Government found no consensus on an alternative to rates, although there will be minor reforms to the system.

Commercial and industrial property is to be revalued for the first time since 1973 and rating of empty factories will be abolished. Domestic property may also be revalued, though probably not until the end of the decade. Councils will have to consult local business interests before making their rate.

On the new rates ceiling, Mr Jenkin said that the Government could no longer ignore "the deep sense of grievance felt by many ratepayers about excessive expenditure and rate levels".

Since 16 councils accounted for 75 per cent of the amount by which councils' 1983-84 budgets exceed Government plans, those were the primary targets. But Mr Jenkin warned other councils to pay heed. He had no wish to use the general rates capping powers, but would if necessary.

Mr Jenkin is to exclude from consideration for initial rate capping all councils with budgets of less than £10m a year. That means that 275 of the 296 English non-metropolitan councils are excluded and most of those left in are Labour controlled, such as Swindon (Thamesdown). This concession may reduce opposition from the Conservative-controlled Association of District Councils, whose leader, Mr Ian McCallum, yesterday talked of "big brother".

The Government has adjusted its spending plans to be more "realistic" about council spending. Provision for current expenditure in 1984-85 is being increased to £20,500m, 3 per cent more than originally planned.

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Outward bound: The Duchess of Kent at Heathrow airport with her son, Lord Nicholas Windsor, aged 13, en route for a two-week private stay in Canada. "I'm feeling fine", she said in answer to questions about her health.

## Thatcher may face operation on eye

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will learn tomorrow whether she faces an operation on a damaged right eye.

The Prime Minister, it was disclosed yesterday, received treatment over the weekend for what Downing Street described as "minor damage" to the retina, the light sensitive coating at the back of the eye in which the optic nerve terminates, had become separated and she had had treatment to reattach it.

Mrs Thatcher, who has been advised by her doctors to rest and has cancelled all but the most essential work, will be seen again by her eye surgeon tomorrow, when a decision will be taken on whether further treatment, including laser surgery is necessary.

The cause is uncertain but Dr John Henderson, Mrs Thatcher's personal physician, said yesterday that Mrs Thatcher had complained about the problem at the Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace last Wednesday, when she had rubbed her eye rather vigorously after feeling irritation.

Downing Street said last night that Mrs Thatcher thought she had a bit of dust in her eye at that party, although she did not know if that was the reason.

Dr Henderson said Mrs Thatcher had seen "unfused" by it all. Surgery would be considered tomorrow if an examination showed that there had been no improvement. If the specialist was not satisfied with progress "the only thing to do is some sort of glueing on process," he said. Lasers were sometimes used to plaster the retina back into its proper position.

Downing Street, which declined to give details of where the treatment had taken place or who had carried it out, said last night: "We hope the treatment has been successful. We have no reason to assume it will not be."

Dr Henderson said that Mrs Thatcher was "slightly bored" at having her work interrupted. Although she did not have a heavy work schedule this week, she postponed interviews with magazines.

Mrs Thatcher's vision was not impaired, Downing Street said, and she was not wearing an eye-patch or dark glasses, or in discomfort.

Our Medical Correspondent writes: It would appear that Mrs Thatcher probably has a small tear in her retina.

As a person ages the vitreous jelly inside the eye contracts. If this jelly is firmly attached to the retina, contraction can cause tearing and the jelly can then seep into the sub-retinal space and cause detachment.

## Britons tell of holiday terror in Sri Lanka

Tour operators have set up contingency plans to evacuate British tourists from Sri Lanka if racial violence gets worse.

Among one of the largest tour operators, which has 88 Britons still in the country, has a chartered jet standing by to airlift holidaymakers to safety in the Maldives Islands.

Plans for the rescue were revealed as 41 Britons flew into Colombo from London. The holidaymakers, who all booked with Knott, said they were relieved to be home and spoke about the violence that has engulfed the island.

They were staying at the Ramswell holiday centre, five miles outside Negombo.

Mr John Hinchliffe, from Leicester, said: "Last Wednesday a taxi driver took us both into Negombo just before curfew and the whole town was smouldering. All the Tamil property in the centre of the town had been burnt down. The cigarette factory had gone up together with a cinema and a garage. There was smoke everywhere and the whole area was a burnt-out mess."

"The houses of rich Tamils had been burnt to the ground and there was no sign of any Tamils anywhere. We were told that Tamils were being grabbed off buses by groups of people wielding iron bars."

"We also saw young Sinhalese stopping cars to siphon out the petrol so they could use it to start fires."

Mr Pat O'Leary, from Killarney, who has been working for five weeks in Colombo for the Port Authority, said: "I saw a lot of buildings being burnt. People were being dragged out of their houses and then the houses burnt down."

"I watched a group of Sinhalese people chasing a

Continued on back page, col 2

## Sultan dismisses Crown Agents

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Sultan of Brunei, one of the world's richest men, has dismissed Britain's Crown Agents from their long-standing role as manager of Brunei's multi-billion pound investment portfolio.

The Crown Agents were abruptly informed "last week" that the Sultan has decided to establish an independent Brunei Investment Agency before the end of the year to manage the bulk of his country's accumulated oil and gas wealth.

The move comes just five months before Brunei is scheduled to achieve full independence from Britain, although a Foreign Office spokesman denied last night that it was linked to the continuing dispute between Britain and the Sultan over future defence arrangements for the sultanate.

It seems likely however to have serious financial consequences for the Crown Agents, the controversial Government agency which hit the headlines in the 1970s when it lost £180m through dubious property investments.

Reports that the Sultan is being advised by two American

banks on how to set up the investment agency suggests that the move may adversely affect other British financial institutions which have helped manage the lucrative Brunei investment portfolio.

No detailed figures about the size of Brunei's financial reserves have been released officially, but the Crown Agents are understood to have been responsible for more than £3,000m of funds.

This amounts to approximately half the sultanate's total financial reserves, which have grown dramatically as a result of the oil and gas price rises of the 1970s. The Brunei funds are estimated to account for some 70 per cent of the £4,600m which the Crown Agents are responsible for managing.

Mr Alan Flood, the Crown Agent's managing director, confirmed last night that they had been informed of the Sultan's plans.

He would not comment on the financial or employment impact of the changeover, but he said "potentially it is a very serious matter".

## Boy among 16 victims of typhoid

By a Staff Reporter

Fifteen Britons, including a boy aged three, are now known to have typhoid after returning from a holiday in Greece, but the total number of victims could be 22.

It has also been confirmed that one man has picked up the disease after a holiday in Portugal.

The boy, Simon Booth, of Leeds, is the latest confirmed victim among those who stayed at the Ramna Beach Hotel on Kos. His condition was described as improving at Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. A woman from the Guiseley area of Leeds is also at the hospital with the disease.

Of the other confirmed cases, a young man, a woman and a middle-aged man come from Greater Manchester, three people are from Kent, two from Hertfordshire, two from Nottingham, and one each from Birmingham, south London and Newport in Gwent.

The cases have all been confirmed by doctors, but the Department of Health is awaiting the results of tests.

Dr Richard Fairhurst, who flew to Kos to investigate the outbreak on behalf of seven tour companies, was no nearer finding the cause yesterday. He emphasized the importance of taking a course of inoculations before visiting the island.

Meanwhile it emerged that another party of British tourists had suffered stomach cramps and diarrhoea in Samarkand, on top of the 29 people in the same party as Dr Lawrence Reece, who died on Saturday.

Out of the 27 people from the second party, at least 10 are believed to be still ill, and the Department of Health confirmed that three from Dr Reece's party are still unwell.

## Shore urges stronger conventional forces

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Peter Shore last night included a call to strengthen Britain's conventional forces in a proposed major revision of what he called the Labour Party's "fatally flawed" non-nuclear defence policy.

He made a robust and long statement of his position on defence and disarmament, taking him further away from the party stance than any of the other Labour leadership candidates.

He said Labour's pledge to remove not just cruise but all American bases, its unconditional abandonment of Polaris and the commitment to reduce conventional arms had not been acceptable on June 9 and it would not be acceptable when the party faced the electorate again.

Attacking the "despairing and negative unilateralism" of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Mr Shore said armed forces and weapons existed to defend Britain's independence.

"I have considerable confidence in our alliance (Nato) but I am not prepared now or in the uncertain future to place our fortunes, our independence in the hands of another power," he said.

Recalling the battle in the late 1950s of Aneurin Bevan with the left over unilateralism, Mr Shore said that if elected leader he would not send his Foreign Secretary "naked into a conference chamber".

Mr Shore, speaking in Lambeth, London, said Labour could not indulge in the false confidence that Britain was immune from Soviet encroachment.

The Russians sought influence, power and acquiescence and increasingly they did so from a position of strength, he said.

Mr Shore distinguished



Peter Shore: revised defence policy.

between positive and negative unilateralism.

Positive and creative unilateralism was the willingness to give a lead, to refuse to increase existing nuclear armaments in the hope that others would follow.

But this would not mean abandoning existing nuclear weapons, including Polaris. Further, policy developments would depend on "the response to our initial moves".

Negative unilateralism sought to strip Britain unconditionally of all nuclear weapons. It was the unilateralism of a neutralist and powerless Britain.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the front-runner said in Cirencester, Gloucestershire, last night that Labour would ensure that savings in pension funds were channelled into rebuilding industry and the public services, and that would mean taking control of the City and stopping the flow of capital overseas.

Mr Michael Meacher, a candidate for the deputy leadership, said yesterday he was confident he could break the Kinnock-Hattersley "dream ticket" for the leadership and deputy leadership.

Meacher profile, page 2

Leading article, page 11

## New language of conciliation in White House

## US more hopeful of Latin American peace

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration is growing increasingly optimistic about events in Central America. It believes that its allies in the region - Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala - hold the key to early peace talks with left-wing forces.

Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, echoed the new language of conciliation being used by senior Administration officials when he asserted that there were "some encouraging signs" of a possible diplomatic solution. "We are not sending US troops into combat in Central America," he said. "We are not trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government."

The Administration is making strenuous efforts to distract attention from its show of military strength in Central America. This month 19 warships, 13,500 naval officers and



Mr Bush: 'not sending troops into combat'

men, 4,000 military personnel and a substantial array of military hardware will start arriving in the region for "exercises".

The build-up is causing some alarm in the higher levels of the Republican Party. Yesterday

Mr Robert Michel, the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, gave a blunt warning that he would oppose any attempt to increase the number of US advisers in El Salvador.

His opposition is all the more important because previously he has been a staunch supporter of Administration policy in Central America. "There is apprehension and fear out there on the part of the American public," he said. "We don't want to get far out in front."

The remarks by Mr Bush - coupled with optimistic and conciliatory comments by Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the US Ambassador to the United Nations, and one of the principal architects of Administration policy in Central America - are designed to allay fears of US military involvement in the region.

Speaking in Portland, Maine, Mr Bush said that a six-point peace proposal by Senator Daniel Ortega, Nicaragua's Foreign Minister, showed "genuine flexibility" and that even Dr Fidel Castro of Cuba had conveyed a less belligerent tone and supported regional cooperation.

Mrs Kirkpatrick followed a similar line in a television interview, saying Mr Castro's stated willingness to seek a regional peace solution was progress.

BOGOTA: President Belisario Betancur of Colombia yesterday claimed that he had "broken the ice" between the US and the El Salvadoran guerrilla movement after his diplomatic coup in stage-managing the first face-to-face meeting between representatives of the two sides in Bogota at the weekend.

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# Main London stations seen as candidates for railways sell-off

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

The Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Tom King, has told rail unions that he envisages large-scale private investment in British Rail in the next few years.

Candidates for privatization include parts of London's main railway terminus: Liverpool Street, Broad Street, Fenchurch Street, Victoria, Waterloo, and Kings Cross, where comprehensive redevelopment, including shopping centres and luxury restaurants, is expected. Catering services and the Sealink shipping subsidiary are also in line for the same treatment.

While Mr King declined to comment on specific services, such as Victoria to Garwick, he is in favour of introducing private capital into the railway operation where feasible. He emphasized in his confidential discussion with the unions last week that in such cases there would be no "rip-off" of public assets. Investors would be required to pay for full market

price for any rail asset, providing funds to plough back into those parts remaining with British Rail.

Mr King told the unions that the Government has no master plan for the future of the railway and is not committed to any particular size of rail network.

He has not yet reached any decision on electrification of the East Coast main line from London to York, Newcastle and Edinburgh. While he was "not unsympathetic" to electrification, the investment needed would have to be justified by the financial results of the business concerned, in this case Inter-City.

British Rail's last plan for Inter-City was rejected in the spring because it failed to meet Government's demand for a 5 per cent return. A revised plan is due in the autumn. It will be based on British Rail's new corporate plan which forecasts a profitable Inter-City business,

and a reduction in the Government's subsidy from about £950m to £700m over the next five years.

That would be achieved by shedding 7,000 more staff than the 13,000 already proposed and by further rationalization.

Mr King in effect repudiated the "balance sheet of change" agreed between the rail unions and the Management when Mr Norman Fowler was Secretary of State for Transport, in which tranches of investment in the railways were held out as the reward for union agreement to productivity measures such as flexible rostering, one-man operated trains and abolition of marshalling yards.

He made clear that the only guarantee of future rail investment was adequate performance by the railways in the market place, by winning passengers and freight and, except for specifically subsidized services such as South-east commuter routes making a satisfactory financial return.



Royal helmsman: Prince Edward with Mr John Tomy in Spanish Lady taking part in the National Flying Fifteen class at Cowes yesterday. They came ninth in the race. The Duke of Edinburgh came twelfth.

## UDR accused by O'Fiaich of murdering youth

By Richard Ford

The killing of an unarmed Roman Catholic youth by a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) was described as murder at his funeral yesterday by Cardinal Tomás O'Fiaich, Primate of All Ireland.

He said that there were "strenuous" circumstances surrounding the shooting of Martin Malone in Armagh city on Saturday, particularly as it came after the deaths of three other unarmed Roman Catholics there in the last 18 months.

Cardinal O'Fiaich said that he had "strenuously" condemned the murder of four members of the Ulster Defence Regiment in this diocese. How can one pronounce the deliberate killing of a member of this force as murder and the deliberate killing of an unarmed bystander by a member of this force as anything less than murder?

Mr Malone, aged 18 and one of a family of 11, died after being shot at close range after an argument and scuffle

between a UDR patrol and people, it was questioning on a Roman Catholic housing estate.

Speaking at Mr Malone's funeral in St Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, the Cardinal added that the Pope had said in the diocese four years ago that he prayed nobody would ever call murder by any other name but murder. Cardinal O'Fiaich was critical that he and others were still "completely in the dark" six months after calling for full inquiries into the deaths of three other unarmed people. About 1,400 mourners heard a statement from five priests saying that they had no confidence in any investigation by the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC).

The statement asked why the UDR patrol left the scene immediately after the killing and why it took four hours for the RUC to appear.

A squad of detectives set up to investigate the killing has questioned the patrol, but no one has been suspended from duty or charged.

## Village mourns pop fans who drowned

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The hamlet of Ballymurry, Co. Carlow, was in mourning yesterday for four pop fans who drowned with four others in treacherous seas off the Irish Republic's west coast.

More than 100 miles away an air and sea search continued at Doolin, Co. Clare, for the bodies. One was recovered as the Irish naval protection vessel, Emer, with fishing boats searching the waters below the cliffs.

Two Air Corps helicopters and sub-aqua teams from Cork, Limerick and Galway also took part, while 60 villagers searched the shoreline.

The eight drowned as the sixth annual Lissodowna pop festival, which had attracted 20,000 fans to see Rory Gallagher and Belfast-born Van Morrison, ended on Sunday. The dead include three brothers and their friend from Ballymurry.

Mr James Doran, aged 25, his brother John, 22, and Edward, 19, together with a neighbour, James Murphy, aged 17, had been in the water only a few minutes when their cries were heard from behind high waves.

Their younger brother, Christopher, was rescued. A friend, Mr Seamus Kelly, 21, said: "It was all over in a minute." The size of the waves made it difficult for people on the shore

to see where the cries for help were coming from. Gerard Lister, aged 16 from Dublin, said in hospital "There were a lot of people diving into the waves. I saw three fellows shouting 'help, help', but I thought they were messing. I saw a lot of people standing on the rocks looking out to sea, and with the waves very high, I couldn't see where others were swimming."

"I heard a voice shout 'help', and went to see what happened when the ground disappeared from under me and I was sucked away."

Several of the victims are thought to have swum to sandbanks, but when they tried to return they could not beat the current which was particularly strong as the tide had just turned. The beach from which they swam has three signs warning people not to bathe because of dangerous currents.

The brothers who drowned are cousins of a local Fianna Fáil member of the Dail. In a village nearby signs announced the cancellation of last night's bingo and a discotheque.

The four other victims were Mr Colin Keyes and Mr Michael Murphy, from Fortlister, Mr John Leahy, from Co. Limerick, and Mr Dennis O'Sullivan from Co. Kerry.

## Threat of college closure

By Our Education Correspondent

A nautical college in Fleetwood, Lancashire, may have to close if the Government accepts big cuts in maritime training proposed because of the decline in the British merchant fleet.

The Fleetwood College, which is likely to have 140 students in 1984-85, should not be allowed to take any further students for advanced courses, according to the National Advisory Body for local authority higher education.

The advisory body, whose committee met yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr Peter Brooks, Under Secretary of State for higher education, also proposed that advanced nautical training excluding radio courses, be stopped at Brunel Technical College in Bristol, the City of London and Merchant Navy College, Humberstone College of higher education, and Lowestoft College of further education.

## Theatre to present five new plays

By Christopher Warran Arts Correspondent

The National Youth Theatre yesterday announced its 1983 season of five productions in London with its director, Michael Croft, in hospital, and its future uncertain as it has to leave its headquarters at the Shaw Theatre in November.

Mr Croft, who is suffering from angina, is being kept in hospital this week, but it is hoped that the season will open on August 17 with *For Those in Peril*, a new play by Christopher Short about the Inver Gordon mutiny.

Other plays in the season, which runs to September 24, are *I Get Along Without You*, a new play about the Second World War, by Bill Butler; *Hamlet*; *Charlotte Emily and Anne*, a new play about the Brontë sisters; by Douglas Verrill; and *Royal Hunt of the Sun*.

## 9% pay increase for doctors in the forces

By Our Defence Correspondent

Doctors and dentists in the armed forces are to receive a 6.6 per cent pay increase backdated to April, and a further 2.5 per cent from January.

These increases, recommended in a supplementary report of the Review Body on Armed Forces, were accepted by the Prime Minister in a written Commons answer on Friday.

The rises will take the maximum pay of a captain to £15,544, and that of a colonel to £25,785.

"Review Body on Armed Forces Pay: Service Medical and Dental Officers. Supplement to Twelfth Report, 1983. HMSO, £3.

● Pressboard, of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, is to supply the Army with more than 250,000 per cent of its income to combat "athletic" foot. (The Press Association reports.) The sole has been designed to fit the new Mondopoint boot.

Overseas selling prices  
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# Doctors angry as cuts force hospital to turn away patients

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

A London hospital is turning away patients living outside its own self-imposed "catchment area" in an effort to meet a cut of £350,000 in its budget this year. Unless they need urgent treatment, patients sent to Whipps Cross Hospital, east London, are being told to go back to their general practitioners for help.

The move is being opposed strongly by local general practitioners, the hospital medical staff and the British Medical Association, which sees it as tending to fragment the National Health Service geographically.

The hospital has written to local general practitioners, enclosing maps, telling them that only patients living in the Waltham Forest and western Redbridge areas will be treated in future.

Patients from eastern Redbridge, southern Essex, Epping Forest and north-Newham will no longer be seen, unless they need urgent treatment or have been referred to named consultants.

Whipps Cross is one of several hospitals in the East End of London which have been traditionally used as the first point of help by people needing medical treatment. Now these casual callers will be treated on the same basis as those referred by their own General Practitioners, that is, those living outside the new catchment area will generally be turned away.

Even patients needing emergency treatment are to be referred back to their own General Practitioners after initial treatment, unless the hour at which they arrive at the hospital makes it unreasonable to expect GPs to make alternative arrangements with other hospitals.

Dr John Ball, chairman of the British Medical Association GPs' committee, said yesterday that if other hospitals adopted the same tactic the National Health Service was in danger of being turned into a district one.

"This is not far off the passport problem. It is entirely contrary to the ethics of the medical profession and the health service that there should be constraints on consultants treating patients", he said.

Dr Israel Glick, chairman of the medical staff committee at the hospital, said yesterday that the catchment area idea had been adopted as the least damaging way of reducing patient services. Unless the hospital had come up with such an idea, the Waltham Forest Health Authority would have imposed a freeze on all staff posts, which would have been far more disruptive than "a cold, calculated, planned reduction".

The catchment area system is expected to reduce the number of patients treated at the hospital by 3 per cent and to produce a saving of £200,000, mainly by reducing the number of in-patients. That will save on the drugs and catering bills, and a ward has been closed.

The hospital has saved about £150,000 already through efficiency savings, including five compulsory redundancies, reductions in cleaning, catering and portering staff, and the closure of the night inquiry service.

The number of patients at the hospital has gone up by 5 per cent in each of the past five years, and it was facing overspending of £250,000 this year. The extra £100,000 was required as the hospital's share of the Government's efficiency saving targets.



Home is their hero: A group of Vietnamese boat people yesterday thanked an officer of a British ship that saved them from death.

## Midnight rush for 'A' cars

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Dealers throughout Britain reported last night that they had been hard pressed to handle an unprecedented demand by motorists who wanted to be the first in their street with a car sporting the A registration plate.

Some opened showrooms as early as midnight on Sunday with sales staff gathering outside to cheer as the first of the expected 350,000 August registered cars drove out. Temporary staff have been taken on at local licensing offices to handle the huge influx of registrations.

Mr Donald Corps, acting managing director of the Henly group, one of the largest BL distributors in Britain, said: "Early reports indicate a quite unprecedented demand".

Mr John Tustain, of BSG, the Birmingham-based group handling Ford, Vauxhall, VW-Audi, Fiat, Citroen and Talbot, said: "The good news is that August sales are 30 per cent up on the same time last year".

When the doors of BSG's biggest outlet closed in Birmingham city centre last night it had delivered 200 A registration cars.

Mr John Leek, of the All Electric Garage group, which sells BL, Volvo and Daihatsu cars, said: "For the last week we have been working till 7.30pm and by careful planning we shall cope with double the number of cars we sold last August."

Early indications suggest that the stocks of used cars expected to pile up in part-exchange deals may not be so high. The ordinary motorist appears to have disposed of his car privately to take advantage of prices quoted for car sales not involving part exchange.

Sales of Leyland trucks outside the United Kingdom and Europe fell by more than 50 per cent in the first six months of 1983 compared with the same period last year, the company said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

## Nell Gwynne seeks parity with court jesters

Nell Gwynne took a London restaurant to an industrial tribunal yesterday, to prove she was worth as much as a pair of court jesters.

Miss Gaynor Miles, aged 28, who played the seventeenth century orange girl in a tableaux at the Beefeater by the Tower restaurant, is claiming parity with the two male performers under the Equal Pay Act, 1970.

Miss Miles, who worked at the restaurant from 1979 until last year, said that when she started she was earning £60 a week compared with the men's £90.

But Mr Allen Dyer, for the Shakespeare Tavern Playhouse (London), said that while her former employer admitted Miss Miles was paid less, they claimed she was doing different work.

Miss Miles, of Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, north London, said her role was to play a lady of the court.

Mr Fraser Nimmo, stage manager at the Beefeater, said he found it easy to cover if there was no girl singer, but less so if one of the jesters was absent.

"We have about forty serving wenches, many of whom are very pretty. The men stand out much more than the women because there are so many females in the building."

The hearing continues today.



Miss Gaynor Miles: Pay battle.

## First-class rail revolt spreads

By Richard Evans

Angry rail commuters have been joined by companies, local authorities and elderly shoppers in boycotting British Rail after its decision to scrap first-class day return tickets.

As increasing evidence of customer hostility continued to emerge, British Rail seemed last night to be confused about whether the tickets were available.

A British Rail board official insisted no first-class day return tickets have been available since they were officially stopped in May. But a spokesman for Western Region said it had revived the special fare from Oxford, Didcot, Newbury and Reading to London just four days after it was halted.

"We had an established flow of first-class day return traffic and revenue could have been lost."

The first-class day return, available to travellers starting out after the morning rush hour, was dropped in the hope that the 700,000 passengers buying them each year would turn to the ordinary first-class ticket, costing up to twice as much.

But many rail users have rebelled and opted for second-class travel or, even worse, for British Rail, have resorted to travelling by car.

The managing director of a Banbury firm wrote to British Rail saying: "I have given instructions that all staff will now travel by second class." He said the firm could not justify spending £21 for a first-class return between Banbury and London. Staff at a subsidiary of British Sugar, based in Peterborough, are now driving to London rather than pay the extra cost.

Mr Leonard Dunselow, secretary of the Central Transport Consultative Committee, the rail user watchdog committee, said local government and National Health Service instructed to travel second class or by car.

Elderly people who used to travel to London once or twice a month for shopping had written to complain. "They cannot afford the full first-class fare and have a problem getting a seat in the crowded second-class accommodation. So now they don't go to London at all," he said.

"BR had hoped that even if half of the day-return passengers paid the extra cash they would be all right. But from all the evidence we are receiving this is not happening."

WHAT THE TICKETS COST			
To London and back from:	1st class day return now scrapped	Ordinary 1st class return	2nd class return
Brighton	8.50	16.00	5.50
South	10.00	18.00	6.50
Tunbridge Wells	5.50	10.40	3.50
Bath	22.00	32.00	12.00
Colchester	6.50	15.00	5.50

## NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF INDEX-LINKED CERTIFICATES AND S.A.Y.E.

# NEW SUPPLEMENT

# 2.4%

## FOR 1983-1984

A new supplement of 2.4% p.a. on top of index linking has been announced for index-linked National Savings held in 1983-84. This is in addition to the 2.4% supplement for 1982-83 and follows the same pattern.

## National Savings Certificates

The new supplement will be earned if Index-linked Certificates are held for the whole year until 1 November 1984. It will be calculated on the index-linked value at 31 October 1983. This value includes the current supplement accruing on 1 November 1983.

## Index-linked SAYE

The 2.4% supplement payable for 1983-84 can be earned on similar terms to the supplement accruing on 1 December 1983 for the year 1982-83. Holders will be sent details individually.

No supplements are earned if you cash in early.



Sandra Ogborne (left) after hospital treatment, with her sister, Anna, aged six.

## Giraffe tramples on child

A girl aged four was treated in hospital for head injuries yesterday after being attacked at Longleat Safari Park, Wiltshire, by a giraffe which had given birth six days earlier.

Sarah Ogborne, of Henbury, Bristol, and her family had left their car to walk in an area where giraffes and camels roam free.

They had been told not to go too close to the giraffe because of her protective feelings towards her offspring, the park's manager, Mr Roger Cawley, said.

He added: "They got rather too close and were given a second warning, but by this time it was too late - the giraffe had started towards them. The woman managed to get out of the way but the child didn't."

The child's aunt, Mrs Anita Goodland, said: "As we stood looking, it just started to run to us. I think it was because we were all wearing yellow coats. The giraffe kicked Sarah to the ground and then started to trample on her." She said some other visitors there drove close to the giraffe and sounded car horns, and a woman dragged the child clear.

Sarah's mother, Mrs June Ogborne, said she was considering legal action. "The giraffe should have been penned in," she said.

## Women in search of 'manly' men

Women are against men wearing earrings and make-up, according to a survey published in *Woman* magazine yesterday.

Seventy-three per cent of those surveyed disliked men wearing a single earring and 92 per cent objected to them wearing a pair.

Only 3 per cent thought lipstick on a man was acceptable, although most did not mind men perming or highlighting their hair.

A typical response was "I like a man to look like a man".

Kindness and humour were the favourite attributes and only 1 per cent saw dominance as a man's most important characteristic. Most felt men should feel free to weep in private.

## Siege councillors treble insurance

Members of Caradon District Council in Liskeard, East Cornwall, have increased their personal accident insurance from £25,000 to £75,000 for cases of death or permanent disablement.

The move comes after a gun siege in the council chamber a month ago. A man has been charged with having a shotgun with intent to endanger life.

## Rare plants lost

Workmen from the Exmoor National Park Authority clearing a pathway have been blamed for destroying two rare Deptford pink dianthus flowers, which had not been seen on the moor for 23 years. The plants had just been discovered by the Exmoor Natural History Society.

## Work halted by Henry VIII starts again

A project stopped by Henry VIII during the dissolution of the monasteries was under way again yesterday.

Craftsmen started work on the roofless west tower of the Priory Church, Bolton Abbey, North Yorkshire.

The cost will be £75,000 and the work is part of a wider restoration programme.

The west tower was started in 1520 and was intended to rise to 120ft. It had reached only a third of that height when work was stopped. It had remained unfinished ever since.

Mr Leonard Grouner, chairman of the appeal committee, said the fund was only £20,000 short of the overall £300,000 target needed.

## Minehunter's captain to blame for collision

From Our Correspondent, Portsmouth

The captain of a Royal Navy minehunter was dismissed from his ship by a court martial in Portsmouth yesterday after pleading guilty to negligence after a collision.

Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Lawrence, aged 34, admitted allowing HMS Brocksby, which cost £25m and was only commissioned in January this year, to be endangered.

The Brocksby, at 685 tons the largest glass fibre ship in the world, collided with HMS Nixos, another minehunter, in thick fog outside Portland Harbour, off the Dorset coast, last February.

The Nixos, 360 tons, was badly holed when HMS Brocksby's bow hit her at right angles. Most of the Nixos's 38 crewmen were transferred but there were no casualties.

Lieutenant Peter Beaumont, aged 38, HMS Brocksby's first lieutenant, was severely reprimanded. He pleaded guilty to negligence causing the ship to be put into danger.

Both men admitted particular negligence in failing to realize there was a risk of collision and taking appropriate action.

Lieutenant-Commander David Lancaster, defending the Brocksby's captain, said: "There was an error of judgement which should not damn a fine record for all time".

Lieutenant Beaumont was described as a "thoughtful, competent and capable officer".



# White Paper spells out powers to tame high-spending councils

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

The Government admitted yesterday that despite lengthy efforts to find a new way of funding local government the rates are here to stay. But the ratepayers of high-spending councils can expect protection in future.

The nub of a White Paper published jointly by the Department of the Environment and the Welsh Office is that the Government wants power to set the rates of the small number of councils - between a dozen and 20 - which it says are responsible for most of the "excessive" spending.

The Government will seek powers to limit the rate levels of authorities whose high spending imposes an excessive burden of rates on householders and business, the White Paper says.

And if, by mid-1985, total council spending is still too high and other councils besides the high-spenders are increasing their rates, then the Government plans to introduce a cap on the rates of all councils. The White Paper talks of reserve powers.

The future course of events will be determined by local government itself in its spending and raising decisions, and in the extent to which it takes account of national economic and social requirements and the interests of those who pay rates.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment, says the Government's starting point is the

"deep sense of grievance" ratepayers feel about how much they have to pay.

The White Paper says council spending has increased in spite of repeated attempts since 1979 to force it down. Between 1979-80 and 1981-82 council spending in England and Wales fell by 2 per cent but it grew again in 1982-83 by 2½ per cent and by a further 1½ per cent in 1983-84. Much of the growth has been caused by the large numbers of council staff and their pay increases.

Yet some councils have made savings. Many have kept their spending to levels that the Government thinks is a fair reflection of their statutory responsibilities. That level, called in the jargon the "grant-related expenditure" (GRE), is to be used for comparison. Among the leading councils, spending ranges from 8 per cent below GRE to 82 per cent above it, surely, the high spenders can cut back.

During Mrs Margaret Thatcher's first term, the Government undertook a big review of local taxation and on the basis of a Green Paper published in 1981 examined many alternatives to the rates, including poll tax and local income tax.

However, it was clear from the response to the Green Paper and from evidence given to the House of Commons environment committee that no consensus can be found for an alternative local tax, the White Paper says.

So, having failed to find an

alternative, the Government now proposes action to control rate levels. The primary targets are a small number of authorities, assumed to be Labour city councils although the White Paper does not spell that out, whose spending is excessive in relation to GRE. Several tests of excess spending will be applied - past performance against government targets, for example.

Smaller district councils are to be excluded. Of the 296 shire districts in England about 275 are to be removed from consideration because their budgets are each less than £10m.

The first financial year's spending to come under the scheme will be 1985-86.

As councils prepare their budgets in the autumn of 1984, they will be assessed by civil servants at the Department of the Environment.

Later a small number will be given figures for their permitted rate levies. If they disagree with the department, the Secretary of State will have the power to go to Parliament to put the force of law behind the recommendations.

"The government has had no alternative but to develop the selective rate limitation scheme. The behaviour of a few authorities has made action inevitable."

In case councils in general go on exceeding government guidelines, the White Paper proposes a general power to be held in reserve allowing the Government to set the rates of every authority in the country.

Some small reforms are to be made to the rating system.

First, there is to be a revaluation of commercial and industrial property to try to even out changes on property values since the last revaluation in 1973. Also, "the Government are considering urgently the case for a domestic revaluation and will issue a consultation document as soon as possible."

In addition councils are to be forced to hear representations from local business before they set their rates. Empty property is to be relieved of rates from next April. Business ratepayers will have the right to pay by instalments.

**Rates: Proposals for Rate Limitation and Reform of the Rating System: Cund 9008 (Stationary Office £3.15).**



On the wing: Wasana Suehan staging an impromptu dress rehearsal with the pigeons outside the Commonwealth Institute yesterday. She is a member of the Thai Classical Dance and Music Group of Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, which will perform the Indian

dance-drama, the Ramayana, and traditional dances at the Commonwealth Arts Centre in west London tomorrow. They will be accompanied by the violins, drums, flute and xylophones of the classical Thai orchestra. (Photograph: David Cairns)

## Boy gives new lead in hunt for killer of Caroline Hogg

The police searching for the killer of Caroline Hogg, aged five, have a fresh lead - a description of a man who watched children at play.

A boy, aged 12, who was playing football on the Promenade at Portobello, Edinburgh, where the girl disappeared, has described him to the police.

The man sat on the sea wall and watched children, including Caroline, playing on swings and a chute.

The boy, who knew Caroline and her family, ran past the man to retrieve his football from the beach. He told the police that the man had very dirty hands and when he scratched his face it left a dirty mark.

Det Chief Superintendent Brian Cunningham, head of Lethal and Borders CID, said yesterday that the boy's description fitted the man last seen in Caroline's company. He was wearing spectacles with thick lenses, possibly tinted, and he wore them pushed up on his head.

The man was wearing a brown jacket with slanting side

pockets, denim jeans and brown shoes. He was carrying a white plastic carrier bag with a red band near the top.

Mr Cunningham said that this was the earliest sighting of the man seen leaving the Fun City amusement park with Caroline on July 8.

Her body was found 10 days later in a ditch near a layby at Twycross, Leicestershire.

Mr Cunningham appealed again for everyone who was on the Promenade between 5pm and 9pm on July 8 to come forward.

Earlier yesterday, two police officers from Edinburgh flew to Düsseldorf to interview a West German holidaymaker. The police have emphasized that Herr Fritz Witte, of Witten, near Dortmund, who was in Portobello on the night the girl vanished, is not a suspect.

In Leicestershire, the police appealed for a couple, who were seen at the layby where Caroline was found, on July 11, 12, 13, to come forward. The police now believe Caroline was left there on July 11.

## Italians 'dragging heels' in search for Briton

The father of an English holidaymaker who vanished more than three weeks ago, yesterday accused the Italian authorities of dragging their heels in the search for him.

Mr Graham Watkins, aged 32, a bachelor, of Mirbury Mews, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, has not been seen, or heard from, since he left the seaside home of his sister in Lerici, Italy, for a day's sightseeing on July 7.

His father, Mr William Watkins, of Chapel Crescent, Southampton said: "I have been in touch with a number of authorities. Nothing seems to

be happening. They seem to be playing down the whole thing.

"Everyone seems to be dragging their heels, and meanwhile I have no clue what has happened to Graham."

The missing man's sister, Mrs Judith Neshfield, is the wife of a Nao official, but she ruled out any kidnapping theory.

The missing man, who has worked for Nottingham City Council planning department for five years, had live worth about £20 with him when he set off on his day's outing. He was wearing shorts and a summer shirt.

### Whitehall brief

## Breaking the logjam to clear a path to the top

By Peter Hennessy

A Whitehall economist's life can be precarious, particularly if the practitioner is engaged on the "number crunching" side of the craft.

Mr Denis Healey, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he hoped to do for economic forecasters what the Boston Stranger had done for door-to-door salesmen. The Treasury did not mind. It was remarks like that which made Mr Healey lovable.

A change of government in 1979 brought Mr Nigel Lawson into the Treasury as Financial Secretary. In terms of temperament and physique, if not of policy, the Treasury sees Mr Lawson as the continuation of Mr Healey by another means. (After a spell at the Department of Energy he is now back as Chancellor.)

In 1979 Mr Lawson wanted to struggle the Treasury model of the British economy and all but persuaded his then senior minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to do so on the grounds that it was Keynesian, ignored the

supply side and was plainly wrong.

Treasury forecasting was saved in early 1980 by Sir Terence Burns, who was brought in from the London Business School at the age of 35 to be chief economic adviser. A forecaster of repute, he enjoyed the confidence of the Thatcherites.

He undertook a review and thanks to his report the model was reworked, given or taken a few technical adjustments. The Treasury still has about 30 forecasters with Sir Terence as the interpreter of their findings to administrators and ministers.

Earlier this year his contract was extended. In June he was knighted in the birthday honours list and he will now remain in the Treasury until the end of next year. Part of his time will be devoted to internal affairs of the Government Economic Service (GES) which embraces 375 specialists in 24 departments.

Economists were brought into Whitehall in droves in the

late 1960s and early 1970s, with particularly big clusters growing up in the Treasury and the departments of trade, industry, energy, transport and environment.

The old pattern of dons "in-and-outing" from their university faculties was broken. Young people began to arrive in their early 20s with a lifetime's career in mind. Now they are stuck in a lump. 195 of them at economic adviser level, with limited prospects of promotion in a service due to be cut by about 10 per cent from its 1979 peak of 397.

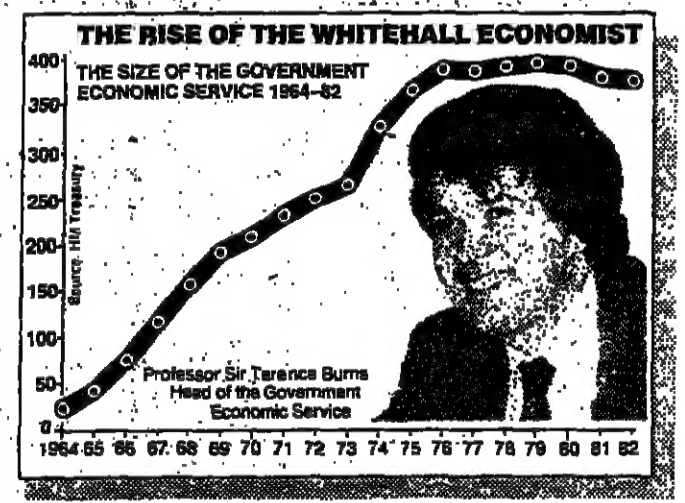
Sir Terence is pondering ways of tackling the matter. The Government is considering extending downwards the principle of unified grading and abolishing the distinction between professionals and administrators. Should that happen the prospect of mainstream policy jobs would be open for at least some of the 65 GES members at senior economic adviser level.

More "in-outing" could be encouraged. There remains a

fairly buoyant market for Whitehall economists in the outside world.

Sir Terence's first three and a half years have a wider significance. His performance has shown that a political appointee from a professional background working for an ideologically charged Government can gain and retain the

confidence of ministers, civil servants and fellow economists. How has he done it? His friends say it is because of his cardinal rule that one should not behave like a political appointee, that professional rigour demands one's customers do not receive only those answers they want to hear.



### CANDIDATES FOR RATE CAPPING

Council	Expenditure in 1983-84 % above GRE
City of London*	230
Thamesdown (Berkshire)	86
GLC	81
South Yorkshire	78
LEA	76
Camden	65
Greenwich	61
Tower Hamlets	51
Lancashire (Cleveland)	51
Leicestershire	51
Bedford	50
Lancashire	39
Hackney	37



# Shortage of food and jobs as Sri Lanka hopes lies in ruins

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo (censored)

The advertisements for investment in Sri Lanka read rather ironically now. "Best bet in the Third World", they say. Until about a week ago it was true. The Sri Lanka economy was expanding at an average rate of five per cent - far better than the developed countries like the United States could manage, and seemingly unaffected by the oil price crisis.

There was some internal strain: inflation was high, the weakness of the monsoon was affecting food production and the World Bank recently encouraged a devaluation of the rupee. But in general it was a good shape. Unemployment had fallen from 25 per cent five years ago to 15 per cent. The country was on the point of becoming self-sufficient in rice and there was talk of it becoming altogether self-sufficient in food grains.

According to officials of international aid groups there was plenty of willingness to help with economic aid because

## Tamil stabbed to death in Paris

Paris (AFP) - A Tamil man was stabbed to death, and two other people were injured in scuffles between Tamil and Sinhalese groups in Paris on Sunday night.

This was the third in a series of incidents in the city over the weekend, which left two dead and eight wounded.

Groups of about 20 Tamil and Sinhalese, some armed with knives and clubs, started Sunday's fighting in the Bois de Boulogne area.

of the success of President J. R. Jayawardene's economic liberalization policies.

"One of the reasons was because the country had such good economics policies", said Sarah Jane Littlefield, the director of US aid in Colombo. "Employment generation was good. They were increasing productivity and production."

The biggest effect of the inter-racial troubles now afflicting the island state is on employment. Seventeen factories - big enterprises devoted largely to production of textiles for export - have been destroyed in the Colombo area, costing thousands of jobs.

# Churches draft unity charter

Vancouver (AP) - The world's divided churches have before them a new charter for unity and they are celebrating it at their world conference.

Although the different denominations have not yet formally accepted the accord, "it creates the possibility for new relationships", the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said here yesterday.

The historic agreement, reached by official representatives of the various churches, including the Roman Catholics, was the basis for a service on Sunday. By turns, a dozen of the participants read the Scripture and led prayers and liturgies - Catholic, Protestant and Eastern Orthodox, clergy and laity of various languages and nations.

"Across the barriers that divide... reconcile us, O Christ", the diverse congregation prayed, each in their own tongue.

More than 3,000 people, including delegates to the World Council of Churches assembly from 300 denominations totalling 500 million Christians, packed an open-air tent for the service.

Dr Runcie led the celebration. He said that Christians "from all over the world proclaim afresh the power of the risen Christ to rescue a broken and divided humanity".

The liturgy, including the Eucharist, was drawn from an agreement reached in Lima, Peru, last year by representatives of virtually all church traditions.

The accord, covering central aspects of faith and worship - the Eucharist, baptism and ministry - has been transmitted to the various denominations for their response by the end of 1984.

The service itself, hinged on



Book for all: Dr Runcie raising the Bible during a service for all Christian denominations in Vancouver.

that agreement, had familiar elements of nearly every liturgical sequence - Lutheran, Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian.

Dr Runcie said the agreement pointed towards full unity in the future and underscored

the degree of unity "we already share". He told worshippers that all who truly desire to receive Communion "are welcome on this unique occasion".

However, he said he fully respected the practices of those who could not receive Communion.

Britain has given Turkey for the past three years.

Pointing to "substantial developments" in economic relations and defence cooperation, Mr Turkmen also praised the firm stance adopted by Britain against Armenian terrorism: He said not all countries appreciated that effective worldwide cooperation was necessary for the struggle against international terrorism.

He was particularly critical of the failure of the Lebanese Government to adopt effective measures against the Armenian terrorists "despite Turkey's repeated warnings".

"At least they could have prevented the terrorists board-

ing the planes from Beirut bristling with arms", he said, noting that the Lebanese airports found on most of the terrorists in European capitals showed that "no proper airport checks are carried out by Lebanese security officials".

Mr Turkmen promised the publication next October of documents which he said would expose the gross fabrications on which the Armenian propaganda was based.

Mr Turkmen expressed scepticism as to the prospect of the "Armenian genocide" being debated at the United Nations, as called for by the recent congress of Armenians held in Lausanne.

# Sex and psychedelics out of control

In the second of two articles on crime in Australia, TONY DUBOUDIN, Melbourne Correspondent, looks at the dimensions of the vice industry.

Revelations on the extent of pornography and organized prostitution have particularly shocked Australians reading the findings of two recent reports on crime in the country.

Pornography, according to Mr Douglas Meagher QC, who assisted a royal commission into tax evasion by the Ship's Painters and Dockers Union, has become big business with enormous amounts of money involved and high profits gained by the organizers.

"All the evidence points to a major criminal organization in Australia operating in this field and dominating it", Mr Meagher said in a report released last month.

"It consists of the same people as those controlling prostitution. In this area it has sought to preserve anonymity by operation through many companies, the officers and shareholders of which cannot readily be related back to the organization."

The prostitution business is carried out under the guise of massage parlours and escort agencies, the report found, with anywhere from four to 20 girls working in each establishment.

"The rates for the services of the girls seem to be fixed Australia-wide. Although there is an appearance of competition in truth it would appear that the industry is well regulated", the report says.

Mr Meagher says that there is an enforcement arm to ensure that the girls and madams pass on the profits. "Girls who offend can expect severe punishment, usually of a

physical kind, and at times the injuries inflicted are appalling."

The report also highlights another side of the prostitution racket, with evidence of deliberate attempts to corrupt customers who occupy "significant positions" in the community. Photographs or videos are used to blackmail victims who are asked to show favour to the organization.

It recounts one case where young policemen were at a party attended by some prostitutes "employed by the organization" and photographs were taken. These were held for some years with the intention of blackmailing the officers when they had reached higher ranks in the force. In this case

the plot was discovered and the policemen resigned.

Mr Meagher says that there was also evidence that unwilling Australian girls were supplied to brothels in Asia and Pacific areas. There was also, the report says, an even greater supply of girls from those regions to the Australian market.

In the field of pornography, "there is a considerable quantity produced within Australia. Much of this is child pornography and involves sexual practices between children and animals."

Children who are wards of the state "are frequently subverted by the administration of drugs and whilst in a drugged state participate in



Cut grass: Victoria police taking away an illegal marijuana crop after a raid on a country property.

sexual practice that is recorded upon the video", the report says.

Under the subject heading of "theft", Mr Meagher says that Australian criminals have developed a "worldwide expertise" in shoplifting, with the country spawning big shoplifting gangs. This form of operation, the report says, has been "very successful and has led to groups of Australians visiting London and European cities."

Trade union racketeering, the report says is limited to one or two unions.

On the question of drugs, Mr Meagher notes that over the past five years there had been three royal commissions into drug operations in Australia. Most importing of drugs, he

says, was done by syndicates of investors.

Royal commission investigations, he says, indicated that there were several drug organizations operating in Australia "and although it is equally clear that each of these organizations will make use of common services, the organizations themselves are distinct and otherwise operate independently of one another."

Mr Meagher concludes his report: "At present organized crime is unchecked. It is out of control. In the taxation area, it has now been assaulted. In other areas, the assault if at all, is a mere flea bite. Its control in Australia is one of the challenges of this decade."

Concluded

## Maori fined over protest during royal visit

From Our Correspondent, Wellington

The man who bared his buttocks to the Prince and Princess of Wales when the royal couple visited Wellington in April was yesterday fined \$NZ425 (about £170) for offensive behaviour.

Ti Ranga Mangu Mihaka, aged 42, who described himself as a Maori activist, complained that the offensive behaviour charge trivialized what he saw as a traditional Maori "ultimate insult" in protest at the royal visit.

Mr William Parker, a Maori authority, said in evidence that buttock-baring was an established tradition in Maoridom as a final act of derision or refusal and had been used by Maori queens to silence their critics.

He quoted one example where, during the Second World War, Maori women bared their buttocks to a Maori Cabinet minister, Dr Maui Pomare, who was bringing conscription proposals.

Mr Mihaka, a well-known protest figure, said yesterday he would appeal against the judgment.

Police accused: Police used excessive force in some cases against demonstrators during the 1981 South African rugby union tour of New Zealand, the Chief Ombudsman, Mr George Laking, said in a report yesterday (Reuters reports).

He investigated a total of 173 complaints made by 74 people and sustained 75 of them.

## Spain takes softer line on Rock

From Harry Debellus Madrid

Spain is willing to relax further restrictions over Gibraltar "if reasons of negotiating strategy so indicate", according to Señor Fernando Morán, the Foreign Minister.

The minister's remarks, reported here yesterday were made at a news conference last Saturday in San Roque, almost within sight of the Rock. He was delivering a lecture on contemporary Spanish literature during a summer course intended to bring citizens of Gibraltar and Spain closer.

He is said to have met about 20 Gibraltar "doves" at the weekend as well as the mayors of Spanish towns in the area. There was, however, apparently no contact with prominent political leaders from the colony.

The Foreign Minister expressed the conviction that it is not good "to keep tightening the screws" on Gibraltar in detriment to its economy. It might be viable strategically to make restrictions flexible provided Mrs Thatcher's Government instructed the Governor of Gibraltar to introduce legislation to guarantee equal rights for Spaniards on the Rock.

"When we decided to open the gate," he said, "we did not think this would harm Gibraltar's economy. In fact, however, it has had important economic consequences."

He was referring to the new prosperity in previously poor La Línea, at the expense of shopkeepers on the Rock. Thousands of Gibraltarians regularly do much of their shopping in Spain since the border was partially opened.

"I don't think any country would take upon itself the task of proposing it as an agenda subject, as it would set a precedent extremely dangerous for all countries", he said.

TEHRAN: Armenian nationalists calling themselves the "Orly Group" have claimed responsibility for a kidnapping attempt here which went wrong when gunmen tried to seize an Italian diplomat in the belief he was French (AFP reports).

LISBON: Portuguese police are seeking eight Turks of Armenian origin in connexion with the attack on the Turkish Embassy here last Wednesday in which seven people died (Reuters reports).

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Declaration to be signed by the person whose life is to be insured. I declare that to the best of my knowledge, all the answers I have given are true and complete in every particular and together with the statements which I have made on the basis of the contract between me and Guardian Assurance plc, I consent to the terms of the contract. I understand that this contract is a legal contract and I agree to pay the premium for this plan. I understand that this contract is a legal contract and I agree to pay the premium for this plan. I understand that this contract is a legal contract and I agree to pay the premium for this plan.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

My broker's/agent's name is (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Please send a second application form for my wife/business partner \_\_\_\_\_

**To receive a cheque for as much as £11,040 please complete and post today**

## Now, a profit-sharing plan that makes your money work harder for you

The application above is your opportunity to get in on a remarkable 10-year profit-sharing savings plan that can reap you rich rewards from a regular monthly investment.

It's called Secure Savings Plan, and its exciting potential has attracted savers from all over Britain.

## Here's what makes this 10-year savings plan so special

Secure Savings Plan brings you a personal share in the profits of Guardian's successful Life Fund. You certainly have every prospect of enjoying a higher return than you would currently get from saving with banks or building societies - equivalent gross yields for a basic rate taxpayer are between 14% and 16.7% according to age (based on the figures opposite).

More than that, it brings you the extra plus of Guaranteed Sum Life Assurance - from the moment you start saving. (Check the table opposite - this shows the guaranteed minimum amount paid on death right from the start of your Secure Savings Plan.)

## Guaranteed acceptance - no medical examination

If you are under 60, and can say 'No' to the three simple questions on the application above, we guarantee to accept you under this offer - without any medical examination or further questions.

## The plan is simplicity itself - apply today

The beauty of this plan is that you can have GRE's expert investment team managing your money in the Guardian Life Fund - yet all it

## HOW YOUR MONTHLY INVESTMENT COULD GROW

Age when you start	Monthly amount you pay	Guaranteed Sum Assured	Guaranteed Sum Assured plus Reversionary Bonuses	ESTIMATED CASH PAYOUT (including Terminal Bonus)
25	£50	£5,092	£10,051	£11,040
	£25	£2,546	£5,025	£5,520
	£20	£2,037	£4,019	£4,416
	£15	£1,528	£3,014	£3,312
35	£50	£8,073	£16,020	£17,006
	£25	£4,036	£8,010	£8,503
	£20	£3,229	£6,408	£6,802
	£15	£2,422	£4,806	£5,101
45	£50	£9,585	£19,170	£20,547
	£25	£4,792	£9,585	£10,273
	£20	£3,834	£7,668	£8,218
	£15	£2,875	£5,751	£6,163
55	£50	£11,753	£23,506	£24,426
	£25	£5,876	£11,753	£12,213
	£20	£4,701	£9,402	£10,009
	£15	£3,526	£7,051	£7,806

Notes: (1) Your Guaranteed Sum Assured may be even more than shown above. This is because the table only shows selected ages, whereas we will even allow for 1/2 years of age in calculating your Guaranteed Sum Assured.

(2) Figures are available, on request, for ages other than shown above. The upper age limit for the plan is 74, and the maximum initial payment under this offer is £50 per month.

(3) The Reversionary Bonuses illustrated assume that the current rate of 8.5% per annum of the Sum Assured applies throughout the 10-year period. The Terminal Bonus is calculated at the current rate of 25% of the Reversionary Bonuses. Future bonuses depend on future profits and cannot be guaranteed.

(4) Secure Savings Plan is designed to give its optimum results after 10 years, and we do not recommend cashing in before 10 years, as the payout will be reduced and in the early years may be less than the premiums paid in.

(5) The figures quoted assume that the current rate of tax relief (10% of gross premium) applies throughout the term of the policy. Should the Government change the rate, the amount you pay will be adjusted accordingly. You qualify for this relief unless you are already spending more than £1,500 a year or a sixth of your income on life assurance.

(6) The above figures apply to male lives. For the same age and monthly premium, female lives will usually receive slightly higher benefits.

(7) This contract is only available to persons resident in the United Kingdom.

Guardian Assurance plc, Registered in England No. 26921 Registered Office: Royal Exchange, London EC3V 3LS

## takes to apply is a pen and a pair of scissors

Do it today! Simply choose the amount you wish to invest each month, then complete the application above and sign the declaration. Then clip the coupon and post it along with your cheque to: GRE (LF/GD), FREEPOST, Bellarm Road, Lytham St. Anne, Lancashire FY8 4BR. No stamp is needed. On acceptance, your policy will be posted to you along with a Direct Debit form which is needed for your future monthly payments.

## Money-back guarantee

When you receive your policy document from GRE, you have a full 15 days to examine it in detail. If you are in any way dissatisfied, simply return your policy to GRE. It will be cancelled without question and your payment will be returned immediately. That's the Guardian money-back guarantee.

Post the coupon today! The sooner you start to save - the sooner you can enjoy the benefits.

## A word about GRE

GRE is one of the largest insurance groups in the UK. Our head office is the well-known Royal Exchange building in the City of London, and our roots date back to 1720. It's comforting to know we've been successfully managing policyholders' funds for so long!

GRE is represented in more than 80 countries and our worldwide assets exceed £4,500,000,000.

Secure Savings Plan is underwritten by Guardian Assurance plc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GRE, and the specialist Life Assurance company within the group.

As a company, you'll find us a friendly, positive and responsible - and we look forward to welcoming you as a Secure Savings Plan policyholder.

## Five facts that make this the better way to save

1 Your monthly investment secures you a share in the profits of the successful Guardian Life Fund, managed by one of the country's top investment teams. Your share is reflected in the form of tax-free bonuses which are added to your policy each year. That's 10 extra cash boosts to the payout you'll receive in 10 years' time. Once added, the bonuses cannot be reduced or withdrawn and there's the likelihood of an extraordinary end. These

bonuses are the secret of building a bigger nest-egg for yourself.

2 Each monthly investment you make is immediately boosted by tax relief. If you invest, say, £20 a month at current tax rates of 33.3%, added by the Inland Revenue, a total investment of £23.33 is made.

3 An extra tax benefit - your cash is paid out after 10 years is completely free of all income tax and capital gains tax.

4 Right from the start, you are covered by Guardian Sum Life Assurance, and that means extra security and peace of mind while you are saving.

5 After 10 years, you have several valuable options - you can claim your cash, pay it into a tax-free fund, or you can leave it invested and steadily accumulating. Or you can choose to draw a regular tax-free monthly income for life.

6 At the end of the day, you



# US tells Gaddafi to end Chad bombing raids and pull out all troops

The United States has accused Libya of open aggression and of using Soviet-built fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships to bomb Faya-Largeau, the oasis town in northern Chad retaken by government troops on Saturday.

Libya denies the bombing. If it is true it represents the first direct involvement of the Libyan Air Force in the present wave of fighting.

The State Department called on Colonel Gaddafi to cease the bombing raids immediately and to withdraw its military forces from Chad.

A US Navy spokesman yesterday was unable to confirm a television report here that the aircraft carrier *Eisenhower*, previously scheduled to conduct flight manoeuvres off the Libyan coast, had been placed on alert status in the Mediterranean in response to the Libyan air raids on Chad.

Pentagon sources expected Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State to discuss the situation.

The State Department statement said that several Libyan bombing raids against the vast date-palm grove of Faya-Largeau took place on Sunday after President Hissène Habré's forces had recaptured the town from the Libyan-backed rebel forces of the former Chad President, Mr Goukouni Oueddei.

It said: "The Libyan bombing inside Chad constitutes a further flagrant and unprovoked intervention in the internal affairs of Chad and represents a dangerous escalation of the situation."

"The US condemns this open aggression by Libyan armed forces. Libya should cease its bombing raids immediately and should withdraw its military forces from Chad."

"Libya's action further escalates and changes the nature of the conflict in Chad. This overt Libyan intervention is dangerous to the stability in the region."

It said that the US was consulting on "an urgent basis" with friendly governments,

From Moscow, Washington

including the French, who are backing the pro-Western Government of President Habré.

About two weeks ago the US began urgently airlifting about 26m worth of military supplies for Chad. These military supplies were reported to include clothing, foodstuffs, radios, jeeps, lorries, ammunition and arms. The supplies would also help to support Zaire's forces in defence of Chad.

NDJAMENA: Libyan warplanes yesterday continued

## France reaffirms arms support

France is willing to "adapt its logistical support" to Chad even though, according to Mr Max Gallo, the French government spokesman, it has not changed its position towards the country (Roger Beardwood reports).

President Hissène Habré of Chad called on France, the US and three African countries at the weekend for air cover to counter attacks by Libyan fighter bombers supporting rebels.

Mr Gallo emphasized that France was already supplying Chad with anti-aircraft weapons, provided for in a 1976 agreement between the countries.

to pound Faya-Largeau (AFP, Reuters and AP report).

Official Chadian sources said the Libyan aircraft made three raids on the town 500 miles north of the Chadian capital of N'Djamena.

But the Chadian Information Minister, Mr Sumaila Mahamat, said that the bombing seemed to be less intense, which according to Western diplomatic sources could be to block the government troops in the town to prevent them continuing northward.

Mr Sumaila said that in most cases, the Libyan bombs had not hit their targets. Libyan aircraft had attacked Faya-Largeau twice on Sunday,

making a total of 10 raids on the town since it was seized from Mr Goukouni's troops the day before.

The Information Minister said the situation was not critical, but if the Libyans kept up their bombing raids, there would be enormous damage.

"The fighting is well and truly over in the Faya-Largeau region, but we have taken more prisoners, including Libyans, during mopping-up operations yesterday evening and this morning," he said.

A total of 300 enemy soldiers were killed in the recapture of the town, the Chadian high command said.

Another 1,200 were captured during the four-hour battle for the town which fell to Goukouni forces on June 24. No details of government losses in the weekend battle were given.

The communiqué said several high-ranking officers were captured and an enormous quantity of military equipment seized after the battle which the Chadian news agency called "a victory of democratic forces over the Islamic legion and Gaddafi's mercenaries".

It included 10 ground-to-ground missiles, eight 120mm guns, eight Jeeps equipped with 106mm guns and four Brazilian-made Cascavel armoured vehicles.

The Government had no comment on a Libyan claim that troops loyal to President Habré were trapped and encircled by rebel forces in Faya-Largeau.

In Tripoli the Libyan news agency Jana said Mr Habré's army was surrounded in the town by rebel forces.

"Reports from north Chad state that forces of the Chadian Government of National Unity under the leadership of Goukouni Oueddei have besieged the city of Faya-Largeau and that rebel Hissène Habré is completely encircled."

GENEVA: Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, called yesterday for an end to the fighting in Chad, (Reuters reports).



## Sadat's brother freed from detention

Mr Esmat Sadat and his sister, Sekina, shouting "God is great" when a Cairo court announced yesterday that he and three of his sons were being released from preventive detention. He is the brother of the late Egyptian president. Mr Esmat Sadat and his sons were sentenced in February to a year's detention on corruption charges. The Supreme Court of Ethics upheld the earlier verdict of the Ethics Court, which

ordered the impounding for five years of all property belonging to Mr Sadat and his sons. It is said to be worth about \$80m. Mr Sadat and his sons, Talaat, Galal and Mohammad Anwar, were originally sentenced for "corruption, embezzlement and harming public interests". The Ethics Court placed them in preventive detention, arguing that they represented a danger to society. Preventive detention is not considered a penal sanction. The

Attorney General must now consider whether any of the Esamat Sadat family allegedly committed acts liable to penal sanctions. If so, they will have to appear before a criminal court. Mr Sadat and the accused members of his family were arrested last October and convicted on a total of 24 charges, including undermining the economic interests of society, political corruption and amassing fortunes by usurping state property and assets.

## Iraq leader with troops at front

Baghdad (Reuters) - President Saddam Hussein of Iraq yesterday visited the central sector of the Gulf War battlefield, where Iraq said it had killed more than 5,000 Iranian troops at the weekend.

The official Iraqi news agency, INA said the president, who is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, was accompanied by the Defence Minister, General Adnan Khairallah, to the area held by the Second Army Corps about 100 miles east of Baghdad. It was his third reported troop inspection in 10 days.

The Iraqi high command said its aircraft and helicopter gunships had carried out further raids on Iranian positions in the central sector. The Iraqis claimed they killed 5,324 Iranian troops on Saturday in repelling an offensive against the border town of Zubairiyah.

TEHRAN: The Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Akbar Vellavati, said yesterday that Iran would fight on against Iraq in the Gulf until Baghdad accepted three Iranian peace conditions.

The conditions were complete Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory, payment by Baghdad of war damages, and the punishment of Iraq for invading Iran, he said in an interview with Reuters.

As a first stage Iran was demanding that Iraq simply accept these conditions. Details of their implementation would be tackled later.

He added, however, that Iran had seen no sign that Iraq was moving towards accepting the Iranian terms.

ANKARA: Turkey yesterday urged Iran and Iraq to ensure that fighting between them did not threaten its own interests (Reuters reports).

Mr Rheturmen, the Turkish Foreign Minister, who gave the warning, played down fears, however, that fresh outbreaks of fighting could threaten an oil pipeline running from Kirkuk in central Iraq to Turkey's Mediterranean coast.

## Prisoners of conscience



## Soviet Union: Vladimir Poresh

Vladimir Poresh, a young Russian Orthodox activist who worked as an historian in the library of the Academy of Sciences, has been awaiting trial for four years on a charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda".

He was arrested at his home in Leningrad on August 1, 1979, after a search during which religious *samizdat* were confiscated. He has two sons, one of whom was born after his arrest.

In 1974 an unofficial seminar of Orthodox Christians was founded in Leningrad, with a branch in Moscow. During the late 1970s several members of the group were subjected to harassment, interrogation, searches and brief periods of detention at police stations, as well as job dismissals and manhandling by police.

They were told that the seminar was "anti-Soviet". Two members, Alexander Argentov and Edward Fedotov, were forcibly sent to psychiatric hospitals. Mr Poresh campaigned actively for their release.

Mr Poresh was one of the editors of the group's *samizdat* journal *Community*, and at the time of his arrest 11 copies were confiscated with other religious *samizdat*. He was told that he was being charged with "circulating fabrications known to be false, which defame the Soviet state and social system".

Since then, however, the charge has been changed to the more severe Article 70 of the criminal code, which carries a maximum sentence of seven years in prison followed by five of internal exile.



Vladimir Poresh: Four years without trial

## Atom safety chief picked by Moscow

From Richard Owen Moscow

The Kremlin yesterday appointed a new atomic safety committee chairman after an unexplained accident at a nuclear reactor plant.

An announcement by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) said Mr Yevgeny Kulov had been made head of the state committee for supervision of the safe conduct of work in the atomic power generating industry.

The committee was formed two weeks ago after a serious mishap at the atomsmash reactor plant at Volgodonsk, south of Moscow. *Pravda* reported that the Atomsmash management had been censured for negligence and said urgent measures were being taken to correct mistakes, but did not give details.

Foreign nuclear experts who visited the site shortly before the accident said that quality control appeared to be lax, and speculated that a building might have collapsed after an explosion.

Mr Kulov, who is 54, has been deputy Minister of Medium Machine Building for the past year.

## Onassis must pay duty now

From Marie Modiano Athens

A Greek tax court rejected yesterday a request by Miss Christina Onassis, the shipping heiress, that a payment of death duties on her late father's Greek estate should be deferred until her appeal is heard.

Miss Onassis is appealing against a lower tax court's decision that she must pay death duties and a 100 per cent fine for failing to declare the inheritance. The total sum involved is said to be \$21.8m.

The tax court decided that the only valid ground for granting a deferment of the payment of cumulative instalments amounting so far to \$8m would be "a financial inability to pay", which, it said, was hardly applicable to Miss Onassis.

In her appeal, which is expected to be judged early next autumn, Miss Onassis had challenged the Greek tax authorities' claim on the ground that her father was never a resident of Greece.

A secondary appeal was against the "exorbitant" assessment of the value of the property, especially Skorpios, the Onassis private island.

## Mont Blanc avalanches kill five

By Our Foreign Staff

All over the world people are dying in freak weather. In India at least 713 people have drowned in floods in 11 states in north and east in the past month.

The floods, set off by monsoon rains, have damaged 185,000 houses and killed 94,887 cattle, according to Mr Yogendra Makwana, the Agriculture Minister.

In China 103 people were

killed and 440 injured in Guangdong province alone in the typhoon which battered the south-east coast last week, the provincial newspaper *Nanfang Daily* reported.

In Japan at least 52 people have died in water accidents in the past few days as holiday-makers flocked to beaches and pools seeking relief from temperatures soaring into the nineties.

## Assad dispels hope of Syrian withdrawal

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

As if to mock President Reagan's professed optimism that Syria will order its troops out of Lebanon, President Assad and his minister have been going out of their way over the past two days to crush any hopes of a Syrian military withdrawal.

No sooner had Mr Robert McFarlane, Mr Reagan's new Middle East envoy, arrived in Beirut than President Assad himself announced that his soldiers would "continue to confront the (Israeli) usurpers on Lebanese soil".

Yesterday, the Syrian press gave wide publicity to a statement by the Minister of Culture who claimed that the United States was setting the stage for an Israeli attack on Syrian troops in Lebanon.

Mr McFarlane may travel to Syria in the middle of the week, said Beirut newspapers have been suggesting - apparently

with the encouragement of the Lebanese Government - that he will try to arrange a limited disengagement of the Syrian and Israeli armies in the Bekaa Valley that would permit troops of the multinational force to control the Beirut-Damascus highway.

The Syrians, however, are well aware that such a disengagement would cut their army off from the Chouf mountains, from which the Israelis are about to withdraw, and thus lessen their influence over the Druze militias there that are opposed to President Amin Gemayel's Government in Beirut.

General John Vesey, chairman of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, held talks here yesterday with President Gemayel and also with General Ibrahim Tannous, the Lebanese Army commander, whose troops will have to deploy into

the Chouf mountains when the Israelis leave. General Vesey later flew out of Beirut at short notice, summoned by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, apparently because of rising concern over Libya's involvement in Chad.

If Mr McFarlane can mean while persuade the Syrians to move back from the mountains when the Israelis begin their own withdrawal, it will make the task of the Lebanese Army much easier, but there is no evidence that Syria is inclined to oblige.

The United States wants to exhaust Syria in the Bekaa and north Lebanon in preparation for a new Israeli blow. Mrs Najah Attar, the Syrian Minister of Culture said. "They want only Syria to withdraw from Lebanon, while one way or another Israel will stay on there."

Smart move: A guard at the Romanian Embassy in Peking wears the new uniform of the Chinese Armed People's Police, which yesterday replaced army-style fatigues.

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## Menuhin to play at Niven's funeral

Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland (Reuters) - Yehudi Menuhin the violinist, will play at the funeral here today of David Niven, friends of the British actor said yesterday.

Niven, who died at his Alpine chalet last Friday, aged 73, will be buried in the town graveyard after a ceremony in the Anglican church of St Peter, according to Mr Alistair Forbes, the family's spokesman.

It had earlier been announced that the service would be held in the nearby Evangelical Reform Church. But Niven's two sons, who arrived from the United States on Sunday, decided it would be more appropriate in the smaller Anglican church, where the actor's two adopted daughters were christened.

Menuhin, a friend of Niven with a home in Gstaad, plans to play the anteced from Mendelssohn's Octet.

## Case of the poison pudding

Kempen, West Germany (AFP) - Police here believe they have uncovered a real life Agatha Christie plot in which a pensioner murdered two husbands and a lover with poison in their favourite dessert: her home-made pudding.

Frau Maria Velten, aged 67, had a previous conviction for poisoning local cats. Now police believe that was a rehearsal for more serious things to come.

## Deserter admits four murders

Clermont-Ferrand (Reuters) - A 23-year-old deserter from the French Foreign Legion confessed yesterday to four murders committed over the past year in the rugged Ardeche region of Central France, police said.

He was alleged to have admitted killing the head of a home for juvenile delinquents, two young holidaymakers and a Marseilles public works employee.

## Hanoi jails Jesuit priests

Hanoi, (AFP) - the people's court of Ho Chi Minh city has given long prison terms to 13 people, including five Jesuit priests, charged with trying to "overthrow the revolutionary government of Vietnam" according to the Vietnam News Agency.

One of the Jesuits, Father Nguyen Van hien, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

## Animal protest

Delhi (AFP) - Thousands of schoolchildren wearing animal masks marched through the streets of the Indian capital to arouse public opinion against cruelty to animals. Camels, horses, donkeys and bullocks carrying bears and monkeys were part of the procession.

## Death lorry

Cape Town (AP) - A lorry was involved in two accidents here that killed 18 people in four days. Five died when their car and the lorry collided on a coastal road. Later a bus carrying 70 picknickers hit the stationary vehicle, killing 13 passengers and injuring 57.

## 9,000 years ago

Amman (AP) - Statues of men, women and children dating back to 7,000 years before Christ have been discovered in the Stone Age village of Ein Ghazal near here, Jordan's antiquities department announced.

## Friars freed

Prague (AFP) - The Czechoslovak authorities have surprised Eastern block observers here with the unusually quick release of 16 Franciscans who were detained just before Easter in an anti-religion swoop.

## Train sabotage

Lisbon, (Reuters) - Angolan Unita Guerrillas claimed yesterday that 78 people died and 319 were injured in a train carrying Government troops and Cuban advisers which was destroyed by a mine in Eastern Angola last week.

## Wheelchair trip

Vienna (AP) - Georg Freund, a 40-year-old Austrian paraplegic, arrived here yesterday, tired but happy after a 2,500-mile, 58-day trip across Europe in a wheelchair.

## Army chief

Delhi (AFP) - General Arun Shridhar Vaidya aged 57, has formally taken over as Indian Chief of Army Staff.

## Out of court

Norfolk, Virginia (AP) - Martins Navratilova, the Wimbledon champion, has been fined \$20 (£13) for speeding and abusing a Norfolk police officer.



## THE ARTS

Opera: John Higgins assesses the climax of the 'British Ring'

## Musical vision truly reflected in nature

Götterdämmerung  
Bayreuth

Just before 11pm on Saturday the halls of the Götterdämmerung collapsed. Brünnhilde mounted Grane and rode off into the conflagration and Valhalla was consumed with fire and a great deal of smoke. The Hall-Dudley Ring to the last remained as naturalistic as a four-month preparation period would allow.

For the musical side, a little surprisingly for Bayreuth these days, there was nothing but audience approval. Even Manfred Jung, whose detractors earlier let themselves be heard, was cheered for a Siegfried that was resolute and devised with much vocal intelligence, so that the best was reserved for the death scene.

More predictably the production team of William Dudley and Sir Peter Hall was faced with a house bursting with cheers and counter-attacks from top to bottom.

Hall and Dudley, to the obvious fury of sections of the audience, critics and public alike, have stuck with their concept of the Ring as a fairy-story with distinctly adult emotions. In the process they have been accused here both of not providing a sufficiently intellectual interpretation of the Ring and the cardinal sin in Germany these days, of offering no political standpoint. In the eyes of some they have taken retrograde steps and marched down *cave-de-sac*. They have spent too much on stage machinery. And yet this new Ring for three-quarters of its length is visually stunning. It has taken the audience in many cases for the first time in their lives, back to the stage directions Wagner wrote. It has provided a magnificent new Brünnhilde in Hildegard Behrens, who looks like having this role as

much to herself in the Eighties as Nilsson did in the Sixties. And it has been conducted by Sir Georg Solti with passionate grandeur counterbalanced by lucid authority.

The question remaining is whether Solti, Hall and Dudley should have bowed to Bayreuth practice and agreed to put on so technically complete a Ring in a single week rather than spreading it over a couple of festivals. The answer on balance is "Yes". Many things have still to be solved or improved. Some seen elements should be unseen and some unseen elements should be stage-shape for the Hall-Dudley concept to be realized. At the end of *Götterdämmerung*, where Wagner packed as much action into five minutes as he did into the two hours of the opening act, Hall and Dudley have not yet come up with images to match the strength and inventiveness of the start of *Rheingold*. And yet earlier in *Götterdämmerung* the Rhinemaidens are given a delicate woody grotto, complete with a watery cutting for splashing about in, while they try to coax the ring from Siegfried. The Norrs (a highly impressive trio of Annes Gjevang, Wilkens and the WNO's future Brünnhilde, Evans) were adroitly lodged in a river bank like creatures from the opening of *The Wind in the Willows*.

William Dudley's greatest success in this Ring, where the eye is constantly on the look-out for some new surprise, have been in the forest scenes, where nature, stark or grave or dappled, has been a constant reflector of the music. None is better than the formal, tawny wood in which Siegfried meets his death, a Rackham illustration from some grand turn-of-the-century edition of Robin Hood. Here Manfred Jung showed his worth. The tenor tones took on a sheen, as they had done

during the previous encounter with the Rhine maidens, which had been missing in Act I. Jung sniffed the finishing line and no longer needed to husband his resources. Hall was careful to keep his Siegfried close to the front of the stage and Jung was equally careful to ensure that a sour note was immediately followed by a glorious one. He knows the part backwards and it would not much matter who dropped out of a Ring if Herr Jung were around - he would take over from anyone.

His assassin, Hagen, was Aage Haugland, massive in form and voice, a triple-dyed villain totally immersed in evil thoughts and a true son of Alberich (Hermann Becht again outstanding during his brief appearance). The rulers of the Gibichung, Günther and Gutune, lacked character. Bent Norup, possibly still recovering from his assumption of Wotan at nil notice a couple of nights earlier, was restrained until a stirring account of the blood-brotherhood duet with Siegfried. "Blühendes Lebens labendes Blut", Josephine Barstow as his sister was secure enough of voice, but her German was incomprehensible. The disappointment of the evening, surprisingly, was Brigitte Fassbänder's Waltraute, often uncomfortable and too ready to let the musical temperature drop during her dispute with Brünnhilde.

And so via Norbert Balatsch's chorus, marvellously individualized and trained to peak performance pitch, to Brünnhilde herself, Hildegard Behrens. From the first appearance in *Waldere* Miss Behrens announced her intention of being a Wagnerian dramatic soprano of the first rank. Her tones have been consistently free and pure, sending a shiver of pleasure down the spine when she is at full throttle. Only the

bottom register has a tendency to disappear into the orchestra. She has, quite obviously, struck a working relationship of total understanding with Solti and Hall, being at one with the conductor's tempi and accepting the producer's demands, so that Brünnhilde becomes a warm, vital creature of feminine blood, warrior and lover, abandoned and deceived before finally assuming her father's authority in a gloriously sung Immolation Scene. A great performance in her first Brünnhilde.

Solti and his orchestra were, predictably, at their finest in these closing moments. There had been some instrumental fluffs towards the end of a stiflingly hot week together with some playing of extreme delicacy (the prelude to the last scene of Act I) and sumptuousness (Siegfried's Funeral March). Decca's technicians will indeed have something to capture when they return next year. The company's embarrassment will be what to do with Solti's existing Ring.

By next year too there will need to be some recasting, mainly in the minor roles. The Donner and Fröh are both overparted by Bayreuth standards; the German mezzos have been disappointing. But this Ring has thrown up a fine clutch of baritones and basses and a very promising new Norwegian soprano, Anne Gjevang, and it has established Hildegard Behrens at the top of her profession. Messrs Hall, Solti and Dudley have had their setbacks, principally the massive expenditure of time on a Siegfried that was a bit of a disaster. They can be well satisfied with their work on the Ring together, the fairy-tale that needs time and technical polishing to come true. Next year there will be no new production, so the chance is there. It is likely to be grasped.



Hildegard Behrens: a Brünnhilde for the Eighties

## Galleries

## Extraordinary faculty of fresh response

David Cox  
Birmingham Museum  
and Art Gallery/  
Anthony ReedLilian Holt  
Gillian Jason

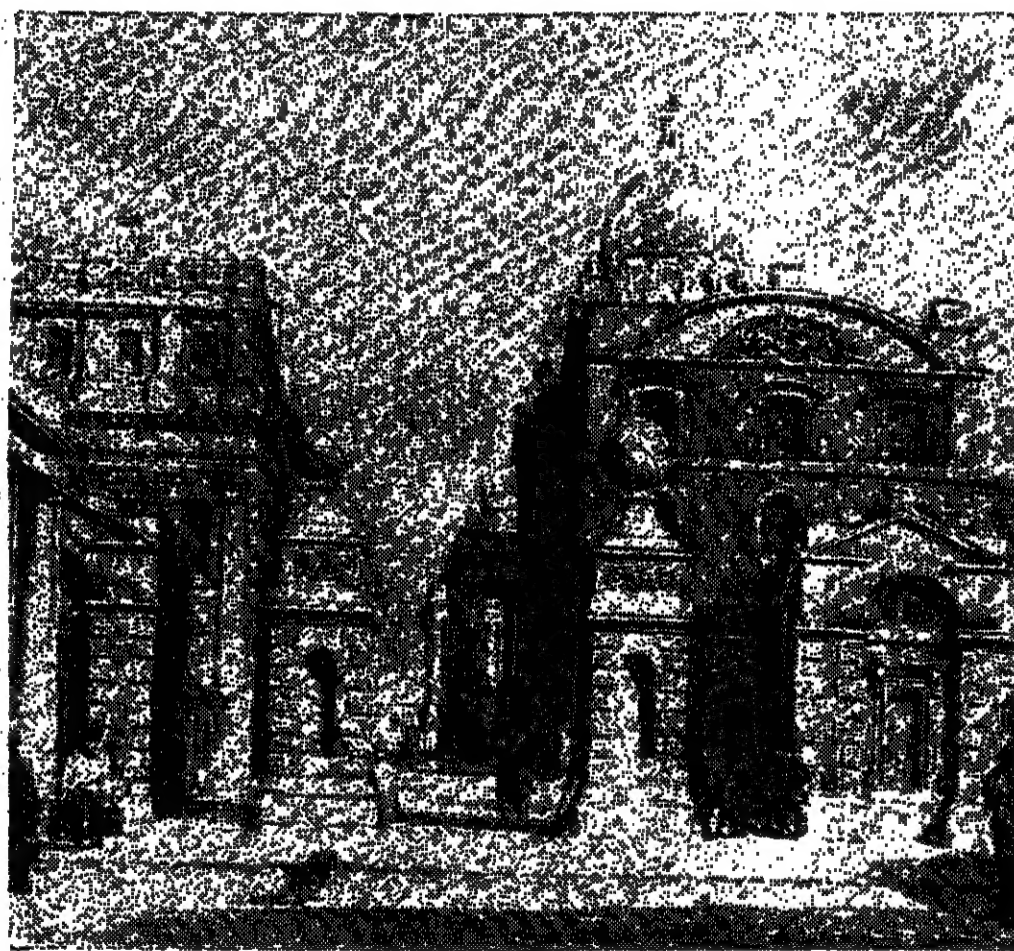
Last month, amid the feast of new shows on in London, there was one which I just did not have the space and time to write about, though were it still on in this month's famine I should not doubt leap upon it with cries of delight. It was *Some Masterpieces from Manchester City Art Gallery*, at David Carrin, and I mention it now only on account of one picture (which, of course, you could always post off to Manchester to see if you missed its London airing): *Rhyl Sands*, by David Cox. Though I must certainly have seen it before, in Manchester it was never a work I stopped and paid special attention to; in this temporary new context, despite some spectacular competition, it stood right out from the wall.

How, one asked oneself, could a work of so much glowing light and joyous freedom in the handling of paint, a classic Impressionist canvas if you ever saw one, have been painted in Britain in the early 1850s?

And, one might have added, by David Cox of all people? Happily, the answer to the second part of the enigma was at hand. Since it happens to be the bicentenary of Cox's birth this year, Birmingham, where he came from and ended his days, has decided to stage the necessary major commemorative exhibition with David Cox 1783-1859, at the City Art Gallery until October 14 (after which it comes to the Victoria and Albert in November). The commemoration is necessary, as well as piously desirable, because Cox tends to be one of those artists who slip all too readily into a convenient pigeonhole where they can be respected and forgotten.

The pigeonhole is "belated representative of the classic English watercolour school", and to a large extent Cox chose it for himself. He had an uneventful life, and accounts of it are understandably sparse. He never seems to have had any grand ideas about himself, his talents or the possibilities open to him. He began as journeyman-painter, working for toy and paper-maché manufacturers and then at scene-painting for the theatre. He did venture up to the hub of things, London, in 1804, and achieved a measure of recognition among his peers. But he seems to have continued to make the bulk of his living from teaching, and we know that his charges to private pupils remained very low by the standards of the period, while his charges for his own work were scarcely higher. In any case, he seems not to have liked the noise and bustle of London, and took a teaching job in Hereford in 1814, returning to London only in 1827. This time he stayed for 13 years, interspersed with extensive painting trips, and then in 1841 moved back to Birmingham for the rest of his life.

It was clearly his decision, or his nature, to be a flower in a crumpled wall, and latterly a fossil in one of Cox's criticism (if a corpus of such can be said to exist) that he remained, essentially an eighteenth-century

New focus for a once-hazy image: Cox's *Greenwich Hospital*, c.1831

man in a nineteenth-century context. No one looked to him for boldness and innovation, and he gradually came to be regarded as the custodian of an otherwise vanished tradition. And yet in himself he was not so conservative as all that: it must mean something that he decided, at the age of 57, to take up a hitherto unfamiliar medium, oils, and soon achieved such extraordinary results as *Rhyl Sands*.

Even there, though, he was characteristically modest and tentative: one of his biographers tells us that he always "had misgivings that his method of working was not in accordance with the accepted practice". If so, it was sometimes all the better. The Birmingham show gives us the first opportunity for many years to see a number of his oils all together, and there is no denying that some of them are rather laboured, even what was probably his most famous oil painting in his own day (on account, perhaps, of its exotic subject-matter), *The Welsh Funeral* of 1848 and its various offshoots and derivatives. But looking at the show as a whole one ceases, paradoxically, to be consciously aware of the distinction between oils and watercolours: evidently Cox's divergence from accepted practice was that, as far as possible, he continued to treat oils as though they were watercolours, and so at his best achieved a quite anachronistic freedom and looseness of handling which makes him look half a century ahead of his time.

The show makes evident, too, that Cox was very much the sort of artist, as one might suppose, who could go on churning out work year in, year out, never falling below a certain superior level of competence and acceptability. There are many Coxes around (the Little London show at Anthony Reed, 3 Cork Street, until August 12 is full of them) which are attractive enough, would look good in any Harrods or even F&S interior, and offer no challenge to

anybody. But equally clearly - and this is what distinguishes him from the crush of capable drawing-masters all around - he had from beginning to end of his career an extraordinary faculty of fresh response, of being artistically turned on by a particular kind of scenery, a particular type of weather, and coming up with a painting which stops you in your tracks.

Best of all, I think, are the seaside scenes. Here the obvious comparison is often with Boudin: the Manchester *Rhyl Sands*, or Birmingham's own larger and more watery version (it shows more sea, that is to say, rather than being artistically diluted) could easily be Boudin reflecting on Deauville or Trouville. But Cox knows all about a more tempestuous side of seaside life: look, for example, at the large watercolour of *Uverston Sands*, with travellers preparing to make the notoriously treacherous crossing and a storm approaching in the mid-distance. Or look at *Lancaster Sands* of 1844 (one of Cox's own favourites among his works), in which the wayfarers seem to be emerging from nowhere, out of a blaze of light such as Turner might have been proud of.

But the whole show is one of those one-man commemorative jobs which go well beyond piety and give us a new focus for our hitherto hazy image of the artist. Solid and traditional Cox certainly was. Many of his works one might reasonably date fifty years earlier; but then there are always those one might date fifty years later. He deserves more attention than he has usually been given: it just shows what a mistake it generally is to be too influenced, for good or ill, by artists' own valuations of themselves.

In London there is a different kind of commemorative show, but of an artist whose reputation has been similarly influenced by her own too modest estimate of her own importance. Lilian Holt 1898-1983, at the Gillian Jason Gallery in

Camden Town until August 13, marks the passing of a painter who has been principally known and remembered as the wife of a painter. Since the death of her husband, David Bomberg, in 1957, Lilian Holt chose, or so it seemed, to be primarily keeper of the flame, and undoubtedly it is very importantly an effect of her determination that Bomberg, sadly neglected towards the end of his life, is recognized today as one of the key figures in twentieth-century British art.

But she too was an artist of more than incidental interest. Though early works exist and show real talent, she took up painting seriously only after attending her husband's classes in the Forties. The paintings and drawings in this memorial show date from between 1947 and 1971, when she virtually stopped. There is little or no recognizable stylistic difference between the first and the last, nor need there be, for the very earliest (done after all, in her fiftieth year) show her already assured and complete. The work is very closely related to Bomberg's of the same period, but it is no pale reflection: in quality as well as approach, it would be impossible to tell the two apart.

After Bomberg's death Lilian Holt went on to produce some of her finest works, tending, if anything, slightly more towards total abstraction of the (usually late) *domes*. She had an amazing feeling for the hot colours of the Mediterranean, Spain and Cyprus especially: here *Ay Chrysothos*, Cyprus (1948), a precipitate view from above, manages stunningly to evolve a feeling of place out of a frenzy of yellows and oranges and reds. And the very latest works, studies of building sites in the City, are among the most powerful and individual. When she is lifted out of her husband's shadow, Lilian Holt is well able to stand on her own feet as an artist of more than passing interest.

John Russell Taylor

## Television

## Altogether too modest

Dr Anthony Clare is, literally, the armchair psychiatrist in *Motives* (BBC 2), a sort of "Face the Music" in last night's programme questions about sibling rivalry and power complexes were addressed to John Stonehouse, the famous disappearing Postmaster General. But it is difficult to be convinced of the efficacy of conventional psychological method, especially when it is conducted on a false basis - here it is not a dialogue but a medium of mass entertainment.

Mr Stonehouse seemed unaffected by Dr Clare's admittedly gentle probing - he is an old performer, in any case, and hardly likely to give himself

away. But the fact that he answered all of the questions at length and with evident enthusiasm suggested that none of them was particularly incisive. Often the least interesting thing about other people is what they choose to reveal about themselves.

Mr Stonehouse managed to give the impression that his experiences had provoked in him a general disillusionment with the world - "I think people are selfish, callow and greedy". Imprisonment has certainly not encouraged profundity. This general pessimism about the human condition did not seem to include his own, however - now that he has "found"

himself, he has a general air of self-satisfaction.

He was often evasive and generally vague, managing to fog the issue by quoting back at his interlocutor some psychological jargon about what had once been his two "personalities". I suspect that Dr Clare knew this was nonsense but could not quite bring himself to say so. His modesty does not augur well for the series; despite its air of psychological enquiry, it seems to be running along the lines of a conventional "chat show". If it is not too late, I suggest that Dr Clare tries hypnotism.

Peter Ackroyd

## Theatre

## Human grab at happiness

Fen

Royal Court

The lives of the Fenland women in Caryl Churchill's play are as bleak as the terrain, but her writing, sharper and tighter than ever, packs in so much detail and understanding that despair itself becomes a tragic drama, filled with all her anger at human waste. Poorly-paid field labour at a time when land prices force farmers to sell out to multinational conglomerates, they inhabit a cut-off province where ghosts are corporeal and primitive superstitions and inhumanities still stalk the present. Flouting convention like Val's (Jennie Stoller) in leaving her family for a farm worker separated from his wife earns no sympathy just for being a human grab at happiness.

Indeed, the drive for happiness is relentlessly shown as an unspoken communal taboo. Losing their respective children and lacking support from friends and family, Val and her lover long for suicide. Val firsts momentarily with a Baptist movement where women, one of whom can remember nothing but suffering, fly from crises in their lives to self-denigration in the embrace of Jesus ("I'd rather take Valium", she mutters at last). Her workmate Angela (Amelia Brown) torments her orphaned stepdaughter (Tricia Kelly) in frightening scenes that are finally linked to ancient outbreaks of seemingly motiveless animal mutilation: cruelty seen as a safer outlet than the chance of love and fulfillment.

Fresh from its New York run, Les Waters's Joint Stock production is in beautiful condition, crucially precise in this elliptical dialogue. For continuity, Annie Smart's design spreads the rich peat of the fields inside a living-room box set; little can be conveyed of the all-important landscape, but the image makes its own point.

The cast of six play 22 characters - a grandmother, a great-grandmother, a six-year-old or the harassed generation in between - establishing them completely in their few minutes of stage life. Miss Stoller and Bernard Strohmer make the violent ending both appalling and convincing, and Cecily Hobbs does precisely the same for a members family story which, delivered in an unvaryingly placid flow, she makes uproariously funny as well. But (to borrow the style a bit) you all deserved, my sugars, the cheers we gave you on opening night.

Anthony Masters

## Strength out of humility

The Last Judgement  
Finborough Arms

This English debut by the Chilean author and broadcaster Alfredo Cordal is a gruelling dramatic experience placed at the meeting-point of the cultural and spiritual influences bearing on a political confrontation. A young worker-priest, snatched straight from Mass to the electrodes, truncheons and sexual abuse of an interrogation cell, sees a martyr's sequence of visions that include not only monks offering the comfort of the Cross but Quetzalcoatl and other Indian myth figures. To his torturer, meanwhile, Francisco's crusade for social justice is Marxism in sheep's clothing - when, as he is sarcastically told, the Left must belong on God's left hand with the goats and the damned.

Such niceties of disputation, on both sides (Francisco is a philosophy graduate), mark the interrogation scenes, which are very prolonged and made more harrowing by the staging of the torturer simply as a shadow behind a backlit white sheet while Francisco, flinching continually from unseen blows, collapses into a bloody wreck.

● The Whitechapel Art Gallery is to undertake a major programme of improvement and extension costing £1.6m, its first expansion since the gallery opened in 1901.

before us. A eucharistic draught from a chalice of blood, scourging, taunts of "Prophesy!" and a mocking enthronement in what proves to be an electroded chair complete the identification with the Passion.

Full-face masks, effectively used for figures like the monks and the hunchback who represents Francisco's boyhood concern with the oppressed, give way to a half-mask for his fur-coated mother, fresh from her charity tea with the rebukes of respectability. Owen Brennan doubles the industrialist interrogator with industrialist father, materializing derisively to detail his company's impragable connexions with capitalist governments worldwide. The church's allegiances waver, as a masked bishop joins Francisco in a joyful tango, then, having cornered the magnate for a matador's kill, ends by escorting him off in a throne.

Last seen as the polygamist Anabaptist grandee in *Revelations*, the slight, bearded Nic d'Avirro finds abundant inspi-

ration in Francisco's intelligence, humanity and faith to carry him through an excruciating 100 minutes. Ana Luisa de Cavilla makes a sensitive loving partner in ordeal and in the litany for a just world that forms the play's last knot between theology and liberation. The writing is a courageous attempt at high poetic style which, despite some casualties here and there, conveys the vision successfully. And, appropriately, Mike McCormack's production seems to find the humility of its technical resources only a means to greater strength.

Anthony Masters

"Exceptional...Magnificent"

Mark Robins

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● The Whitechapel Art Gallery is to undertake a major programme of improvement and extension costing £1.6m, its first expansion since the gallery opened in 1901.



## SPECTRUM

## A mole among the hounds



These pictures  
were taken by  
a spy from  
the League  
Against Cruel  
Sports.  
Hugh Clayton  
tells the story  
of the  
undercover  
agent on the  
hunting field

Left: Devon and Cornwall  
Minkhounds;  
Marhamchurch, north  
Cornwall, June 26, 1982.  
Right: Devon and Somerset  
Staghounds; Bratton  
Fleming, north Devon,  
October 29, 1981.  
Far right: Three Counties  
Minkhounds; River Monnow  
near Pandy, Gwent,  
July 31, 1982.

A year ago Michael Wright was a keen follower of hounds. With his flat cap, plus fours and British Field Sports Society car sticker, he merged easily into the crowd on the hunting field. He was typical of the growing urban and suburban hordes who dress up for the part, pay their "cap" and then follow hounds in cars instead of on horseback. They usually drift away from the chilly field long before the day is over.

Michael Wright never rode to hounds. His speciality was high quality photography. Some of the hunt members he photographed at meets were flattered to receive pictures of themselves a few weeks later. Michael Wright was always polite, always helpful. "If anyone was thrown from a horse or had a flat tyre, I was one of the first to rush forward", he explains.

Hunting is steadily growing in popularity as a spectator sport, and those who follow hounds on foot or in vehicles outnumber those on horseback by more than 10 to one. Sometimes the hunt is enlivened by

"antis" or "sabs" who demonstrate in the field or try to sabotage the sport by diverting the pack from its quarry. But most of those who mill round the field in the season are foot followers. There is no shortage of men like Michael Wright, in their late twenties with the time, money and dedication to follow hounds all over the country. He has seen the pursuit of hares, stags, foxes and mink.

He understands them as well, and was able to talk appreciatively to the hunt servants who sometimes feel that their dedicated work with hounds behind the scenes is ignored by those who treat the sport as a social event.

A few weeks ago Michael Wright slipped quietly away from hunting and appeared in London, where he talked to *The Times*. The interview was held at the headquarters of the League Against Cruel Sports, whose executive director, Richard Course, says: "He's the best undercover agent we've ever had."

The recent capture by the Soviet authorities of North American Greenpeace campaigners against whaling was a reminder that some animal welfare

activists are not content to wave placards and lobby ministers. In Britain the struggle against supposed animal cruelty occurs at many levels. While Michael Wright was telling his story to *The Times*, Alan Clark, a parliamentary under secretary at the Department of Employment, was being installed at Westminster as patron of the Conservative Anti-Hunt Council, yet another party-based organization to promote the abolition of hunting.

Political opposition to hunting is relatively recent. The abiding hatred between many champions and opponents of the sport is much older. Each side infiltrates the other. Hunt "acquire" confidential minutes of anti-hunting meetings and opponents like the league have intimate knowledge of hunting strategy conferences.

Michael Wright is one of the most successful "moles" that either side in the hunting argument has ever employed. At the time of his undercover operations, Wright was a full-time employee of the league; each year, part of its income (from subscriptions and

legacies) is set aside for such investigations, although it will divulge neither the extent of the operation nor its cost. He has now left the staff of the league and is retained as a consultant awaiting publication in the autumn of a book about his experiences on the hunting field.

Of course, his name is not really Michael Wright, or even Michael Wilkins, in which guise he occasionally appeared last year as the league's press officer. He will probably be better known to many hunt personalities by his real name of Michael Huskisson. He is a qualified science teacher, a vegetarian and a long-standing member of the Hunt Saboteurs' Association.

He has always shunned publicity, but a few years ago he was unable to avoid headline treatment under his real name. He explains that in the mid 1970s there was no noticeable political opposition to hunting. What, then, could a young man do?

"I was involved when I was 22 in the release of two 'smoking beagles' from an ICI laboratory. I appeared in court and was acquitted of theft. Later I was convicted of criminal damage and desecration of the grave of John Peel, and I was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. There is now a professional political movement to change outdated laws, so I shall dedicate my life to parliamentary reform."

The crushing general election defeat of Labour, with its first manifesto commitment to abolish hunting, was a severe blow to opponents of the sport. The league hopes that Huskisson's book will be the start of a renewed campaign of pressure on parliament to outlaw the pursuit of live prey with hounds.

The huntsmen who stood back to let "Michael Wright" in at the kill with his camera will find themselves in the book. So will the hunt servants who found him such a willing listener. He claims to have a complete dossier of cruelty which will show that hounds tolerate many practices which they claim to ban.

The league was torn in its desire to convince *The Times* that the Huskisson story was genuine. It produced many photographs, including some of readily recognized personalities in the hunting world. It is worried that the allegations in Huskisson's forthcoming book might be devalued by its author's criminal record.

It refused to show his best photographs, which it hopes to sell for a large amount to a Sunday newspaper. But it showed me a film supposedly taken by him of an incident in a mink hunt less than a year ago. It showed a man picking a small animal from the water and throwing it up to the bank behind where it was seized by hounds. The animal moved for long enough for the camera to record that it was alive.

"I have seen foxes thrown live to two different hunts," Huskisson says. He claims that his book will contain detailed evidence of foxes being sold and of being taken from one hunt's country to another. He says he will produce clear photographic evidence of a fox being let out of a bag in front of hounds and of live quarry being held under water to drown.

He claims that his pictures of stags at bay and quarry being torn apart by hounds will convince the public of the

foulness of normal practice in hunts as well as banned operations like releasing bagged foxes.

Huskisson says he had no qualms about spying on hunts. "I guess I abused the whole trust of hunting. But it is nothing like the abuse of the trust they have with the public. They are conning people all the time." When working under the cover identity of Michael Wright, he followed about 30 of Britain's 200 hunts about 150 times, after many years as a hunt saboteur.

He sometimes worried that the flat cap and plus-fours of "Michael Wright" would not deceive a hunt member who had met him in his previous guise as Huskisson the "sab". He withdrew this year because he feared being caught. Others have been trained to take over when the main hunting seasons open.

"The art of undercover work is to do the expected," he explains. "To get into the inner sanctum and see what happens you need to get their trust. What you want them to do is to behave as they normally do. If you are always helpful, then if the pressure is ever on and you are suspected, the people who have helped you will come forward and say so. That gives you cover."

His greatest fear was of a small mistake that would blow his cover. Each side in the hunting argument knows that the other is spying on it, and is accordingly on its guard. Huskisson deliberately chose an alias with the same first name as his own. "If your real name is not Mike you might not answer if someone in a pub shouts 'Mike' across to you. Then they would know."

He peeled off his British Field Sports Sticker after each day's hunting. After one meet he noticed that he had stuck it back upside down. It was then too late to do anything, but nobody noticed. Huskisson developed a careful ritual to avoid such revealing errors.

"On a typical day I would drive to within about half a mile of the meet and check the car and myself rigorously to make sure there was nothing that could give me away. There were several weak links, including the car, which was owned by the league. But nobody ever challenged me point blank. I targeted myself on the weaker and more stupid elements, and I pushed it as far as I could."

After his careful study of the hunting community he has divided its active participants into nobles and rotters. "There is a definite dichotomy," he explains. "There are those who use hunting as a ticket to ride in the countryside. They don't look too closely at what goes on because if they did they might understand what we have been talking about for years. Then there is also an element who are just out-and-out hooligan animal thugs. They are the type who are there just to pit the terrier against the fox."

Understandably reluctant to be photographed, Huskisson then slipped away to a secret address with his memories of hunting. He is in one hideout, while duplicates of his photographs and documents are held in several others. The league hopes to bring them all together in the autumn and, as Huskisson puts it, "drive the final nail into the coffin of hunting."

## When the cover was blown

The British Field Sports Society said yesterday that it knew by Christmas last year that Wright, Wilkins and Huskisson were one person. It admitted that there was a period last year in which the hunting community did not know that "Michael Wright" was an infiltrator from the League Against Cruel Sports. The society agreed that "Wright" had been invited by one unknowing hunt to give a slide show of his photographs, but the hunt were unperturbed by his efforts and had not tried to expose him in the field. "The league has been trying for a very long time to prove that the codes of conduct of hunting have not been adhered to. The paucity of the evidence it has shown you proves that it has not succeeded." The society, the main umbrella organization for hunting and shooting interests, said the league might be embarrassed by the disclosure of Huskisson's part in the John Peel case.

moreover...  
Miles Kington

Facing  
a blank  
future

A wonderful thing happened to me the other day. I lost my diary. Now the rest of the year is completely free. My diary, like a super-efficient secretary, had all the details of my life ahead and now that it has skipped the country with my future engagements, I find myself a free man. There's always Christmas, of course, which I seem to remember falls on December 25 this year, but as I have no recollection of where I was going to spend it, that too may slip by unnoticed.

Dutifully I went into a stationer's to do an availability check on diaries in July. (This is a little phrase I have picked up from showbiz. I'm going to do an availability check on the King's Singers, they say importantly. What they mean is, I'm going to see when they're free. Not much point, really, as the King's Singers are always in Hong Kong or Australia. It would be hard for all six of them to lose their diaries.)

There I discovered that diaries which were selling at £2.90 in January are now down to 40p. Most of them seem aimed at electrical engineers and girl guides. Are these notorious for losing their diaries or for not buying them in the first place? One of life's little mysteries. I also found an exact replica of the diary I had lost, full of addresses of embassies and maps of the world, but containing nothing about what I was meant to do for the rest of the year.

There are also, which came as a surprise to me, mid-year diaries. These run from July of this year to September of next year and are presumably aimed at people like me who have just lost their diaries, or at students who are about to start a new educational year. I suppose these have been here all the time and I just never noticed them, rather as I spotted for the first time the other day that there are road signs in the middle of Notting Hill promising to get you to Brighton, Guildford and Southampton. You never notice what you don't need.

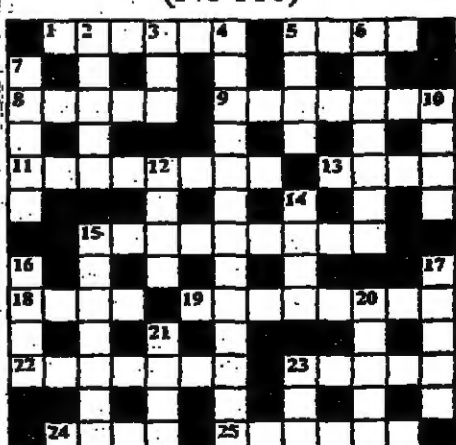
Anyway, the mid-year diaries have totally up-to-date details of embassies and theatres, but they have none of my missing details. There is also available a Royal Year Book 1984, starting next January, which contains things like a photograph of Prince Andrew and must be very useful to people who suddenly forget what Prince Andrew looks like, and need to know in a hurry. If I had a dinner date with Prince Andrew I would certainly need it, but of course without a diary I simply can't remember whether we agreed to meet this year.

And there were the other kinds of diary, red diaries with nothing but blank pages, which you write down what happened to you, how you got on at the electrical engineers' conference, the guide camp, the dinner with Prince Andrew etc. It's odd that the word "diary" has come to have two quite opposite meanings. In one kind you write down the past, in the other you write down the future, and in both cases it's wishful thinking.

In the last decade I have kept a diary for only one year, a year which turned out to be quite traumatic for me. The other day I dared to look through it for the first time and was completely nonplussed to find that I had omitted all the traumas. It was a daily record of what I had done and what other people had done, but there was nothing at all about what I thought. I have now concluded that not only do I not trust other people with my inner feelings (which I suspected already) but I do not trust myself either, which comes as a slight shock. What do I know about myself that I dare not tell myself? And how shall I ever find out?

Well, in the words of a famous writer, "No Englishman ever put anything into an autobiography worth knowing about himself." It was Arthur Conan Doyle, actually, and it's a quotation I have never seen in an English reference book, only in a French dictionary of quotations, and merely placed there because it seemed like an anti-English remark.

You may have noticed a certain loose feeling about this piece. This is the result of losing my diary. The future has suddenly become free, empty and somewhat meaningless. All the road signs in my life have been removed and I am driving through an unmarked landscape. As I said, it's wonderful. It can't last, of course, but for a while time has become very elastic.

CONCISE CROSSWORD  
(No 116)

ACROSS  
1 Explode (4,2)  
5 Trousers bed (4)  
8 Conductor's stick  
9 Variety (7)  
11 Drowsily (8)  
13 Sharp feeling (4)  
15 Elongated square (9)  
18 Cloth fragments (4)  
19 Free (8)  
22 Humman's cry (5,2)  
23 Tobacco pipe (5)  
24 Celebrity (4)  
25 Drooped (6)

DOWN  
2 Supple (5)  
3 Cyst (3)  
4 Cowardly (11)  
5 Sway (4)  
6 Weather (7)  
7 Make ashamed (5)  
10 Heroic story (4)  
12 Type size (4)  
14 Stare at (4)  
15 Ceremonial robes (7)  
16 Unruly child (4)  
17 Gain knowledge (5)  
20 Originate (5)  
21 Greek instrument (4)  
23 Wet ground (3)

SOLUTION TO No 115  
ACROSS: 1 Fusillade 9 Oldster 18 Casco  
11 Nub 13 Odds 16 Span 17 Eyelid 18 Age  
20 Arms 21 Hubbard 22 Ilex 23 Acre 25 Ted  
28 Motor 29 Eldest 30 Meteorology  
DOWN: 2 Undid 3 Sins 4 Fern 5 Ouch 6 Escaper  
7 Honourarium 8 Caperment 12 Trilly 14 See  
15 Secure 19 Spectre 20 Aba 24 Ching 25 Tree  
26 Dear 27 Will

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50 من الأصل



PARIS FASHIONS by Suzy Menkes

POINTERS

An orgy of opulence



**BOWS** are the trimming of the season — and the bigger and more glamorous the better. This plunge-back velvet evening dress by Yves Saint Laurent focuses on a bow that grows into a fish-tail skirt. He also produced the bustle bow, swaying on the posterior. Other designers who took a bow were Dior, whose Marc Bohan sashed a slim column of satin with a bow at the hip, and Lanvin, whose asymmetric velvet bodice and slit skirt was tied together with a giant bow at the waist.



YVES SAINT LAURENT



CHANEL

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HARRY KERR

**EMBROIDERIES** so lavish that it was hard to believe they were the work of the needle was a Paris theme. Dior's cabled evening sweater (above) was actually worked in gilded embroidery on black chiffon. Karl Lagerfeld at Chanel used eighteenth-century furniture as the inspiration for his exorcisations of mother of pearl (below), worked in swirls of white on white, with pale silvered beads, gold leaf and arabesque appliques.



**LACE** is back in favour with all the couturiers — especially wicked black lace used with black velvet like this transparent dress by Ungaro beaded with velvet at bust and hips. Major designer names from couture and ready to wear gave a small show at the Musée de la Mode et du Costume to coincide with the private view of the museum's latest exhibition of lace through the ages. The fresh froth of white lace from the fine Chantilly to the coarser Irish trochet lace made the strongest statements in the exhibition, which included some enchanting children's clothes — both simple in white and lavishly in silver or gilt embroidery.

The 100 dresses and 300 lace pieces assembled at the museum by the keeper, Madeleine Delpeyre, made up just one of the biannual fashion exhibitions. (The last one was cashmere shawls.) Since change is the essence of fashion, I am convinced that this kind of exhibition better serves the museum public than a static display. The mannequins are not behind glass, but simply grouped against a quiet background, with a group of wedding dresses with exquisite lace veils and another tableau of Edwardian and 1920s figures emphasizing how a fabric can change its style according to fashion. The idea of having a live show of lace garments brought the message right up to date.

Paris couture is luxuriating in a success that has stunned even its creators. Sales have risen over the last year by a staggering 40 per cent. Among the major designer names sales are up by as much as 60 per cent and there is confident talk of a doubling of private clients by 1985.

The result in Paris last week was an almost indecent orgy of opulence — shimmering satin or luxurious deep pile velvets, encrustations of embroidery, lavish trimmings on so-called simple suits and furs like sable and ermine dripping from the model at Chanel as surely as we mortals in the audience dripped with sweat in temperatures of 120 degrees.

With the money has come a new-found youthful zip and confidence. Skirts slashed to the thigh, dresses caressing the curves of the body and provocative marriages of sheer chiffon and liquorice black velvet appeared on Monday morning at the discreet House of Balmain. Yves Saint Laurent's man-tailoring has never looked so gentle or so seductive as in his hourglass sheaths of panne lamé. Everything was wrapped and draped to the figure at Ungaro. And the House of Chanel, which has for the last decade been disguising the figure faults of the bourgeoisie, has rediscovered the female body with its new designer Karl Lagerfeld.

Who is this glamorous new customer for couture? Monsieur Jacques Moudier, president elect of the Fédération Française de la Couture, points to an important increase in American clients, due partly to the strength of the dollar against the Franc. South Americans, and particularly chic Brazilian ladies, are also an increasing percentage of couture sales, along with Greeks and, more surprisingly, Germans. But the really big spenders are, of course, what the French discreetly describe as the "petrodollar market".

The Arabs, whose dazzling white robes have transformed the sunbaked cafes of the Champs Elysees into a kind of Abu Dhabi-sur-mer, are the hidden factor behind the renaissance of haute couture. Their search for sophisticated and conspicuously glamorous clothes has tuned into the new fashion mood for dressing up. The Couturiers, who were ill at ease with the ethnic extravaganzas of the 1970s, have gone back to the first principles of cut and chic. Yves Saint Laurent admitted that his glamorous hobble sheath banded at the knees with a swathe of his new "Paris pink" was a reworking of a dress he made originally for the



BALMAIN

house of Dior. Balenciaga was the name on the lips of fashion pundits both at Saint Laurent and at Givenchy, which showed a puff skirt in white faille below a black velvet bodice that was pure 1950s.

But the feeling in Paris was not of another bout of "retro" dressing as the French call a nostalgia for the past. It was rather that Paris is showing some important pointers for the future.

Yves Saint Laurent relaunched the chemise, just one of several designers whose fame came with separates but who now believes in the dress. Saint Laurent is still making his tailored suits, but these were rather subdued, the newest a collarless long tunic over a slim skirt. (The collarless coat and jacket is another strong trend.)

**YVES SAINT LAURENT** Dramatic domino cloak in egg-yolk yellow faille worn over a black velvet hourglass sheath with black beaded lace on the bodice. Bejeweled bracelets and earrings.

**CHANEL** Karl Lagerfeld's reinterpretation of the Chanel cardigan jacket. Dress and cardigan in shimmering black panne velvet with



UNGARO

diagonal tweed, or with a surface of creamy puff balls as light as cotton wool. Although much of the Paris palette is grey or black, Lagerfeld produced stunning tweeds from tomato red, to cyclamen to fondant pink, often mixing shades of red.

Pink was the colour of the season at Saint Laurent. Elsewhere it was cobalt blue, used with black or Jean-Louis Scherrer's black and white. Animal prints, as luxuriously made as possible, appeared as prints on leather at Scherrer, as lavish bead embroidery in gold and bronze on a tunic blouson at Saint Laurent.

Ungaro's strong collection was based on an asymmetric cut, using velvet to face the single rever of a collarless coat, to slash across the body or hips of a silk-faconné dress, or in some cases, to hold the modesty of the wearer together inside a transparent sheath of lace. Ungaro has softened his cut to produce gently swathed dress ruched sexily across the body.

multi-coloured embroideries. The famous Chanel chains.

**BALMAIN** The shimmer and shine of panne velvet appliqued in a swirling pattern of brick red and blue on a black wool coat. Worn over a silk-silk black cire dress.

**UNGARO** The Paris silhouette: wide shoulders narrowing to a slim skirt. This satin crepe dress with velvet hem and asymmetric velvet bodice. Parisienne cocktail hat.

**DIOR** The slim chemise, the important Paris dress shape. In houndstooth check printed crepe faconné, unbuttoned at the front.

**J-L SCHERRER** The fad for animal prints. This leather jacket printed to look like giraffe skin. Worn over a slim dress with beige and black print.



DIOR

Both Lanvin and Cardin tried a different angle. At Lanvin, designer Jules-Francois Chahay used the kimono shape as his inspiration, which made for a less fitted silhouette, although it went with slim skirts.

Pierre Cardin designs clothes for when the space invaders inherit the earth. His coats are a mastery of cut, with wings of fabric growing out of the shoulders of a tweed suit or petals of black leather unfolding from a sleeve seam. In a season when other designers were drawing simple lines but showing them in magnificent fabrics, these fancy effects looked out of line.

With a few poetic lines in the style of his favourite Proust, with the help of a thousand roses and as many friends, the shy and retiring Yves Saint Laurent launched his new perfume last week.

The blonde and porcelain-skinned actress Catherine Deneuve — the nearest you can find in France to an English rose — was the star guest. She accompanied a surprisingly extrovert and smiling Yves around a tour of the assembled throng, which included a lavish display of his new "Paris pink" rose bushes banking the cool pool in its hot courtyard.

This is the first fragrance that Charles of the Ritz has launched for Saint Laurent since he upset the American establishment (and wowed his American customers) with his heady "Opium". The louche world of the Left Bank was suggested by his earlier "Rive Gauche".

The new one is called



"Paris" and smells of roses (although that stifling city last week smelt rather more of drains). This is an extract from Saint Laurent's words that accompany a series of pictures of the sights of Paris (which include empty café chairs, the Horses of Marly, the Eiffel Tower, and a lady dressed by YSL): "From pale pink the rose turns to red.

Blood red. The colour of tragedy punctuated by the spikes of gates and the obelisks of greenery neatly aligned. "Paris that sheds its petals at the mercy of the sails of the Moulin Rouge." I am sure it sounds marvellous in French. And a rose in any language smells as sweet.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

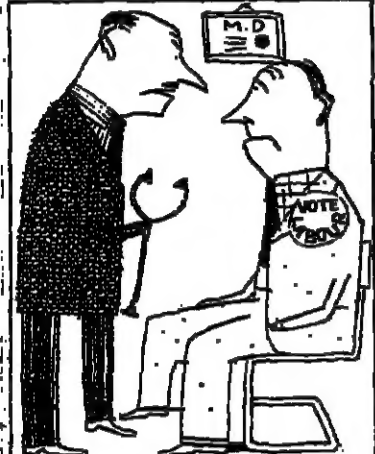
### House grouse

Kingman Brewster, the former American ambassador to London, is returning here on a two year posting in his private profession as lawyer. Already he has rented a house in Knightsbridge next door to that newly refurbished by our recently retired ambassador to Washington, Sir Nicholas Henderson. Now Brewster, who takes up his London posting in January, wants to acquire a cottage in the hamlet of Combe, tucked beneath the Berkshire downs, where the Hendersons have their country retreat in a converted schoolhouse. Brewster rented a cottage at Combe while here as ambassador. The only obstacle to completing this neighbourly relationship between former envoys is that there are only a handful of cottages in Combe, and none known to be available at present.

### Just capital

Jobs for premature graduates of the TV-am school of hard knocks being at a premium, I was invited yesterday to watch Angela Ripston start hers - as holiday relief for Michael Aspel on Capital Radio. As the welcoming strains of *Radio Baby* (sung by jargon, not misprint) into the news, Ripston fidgeted with her headset and, redundantly in the circumstances, switched on her "brightest smile". From that point she might have been dis-jockeying all her life. When the technician called down to the airconditioning people to announce that "Miss Rippton would like to be cooler", I thought: "Impossible."

BARRY FANTONI



### Pickwick revisited

Samuel Pickwick, you may remember, was author of *Speculations of the Source of Hampshire Ponds with Some Observations on the Theory of Tiltlebas*. Michael Martin, chairman of the Lloyd's brokers Clarkson Puckle, reminded us of it when announcing new anti-pollution awards last week. The presence of "masses of freshwater mussels in Hampstead Ponds", he continued, suggested that it was possible to have an unpolluted pond in the middle of a vast conurbation. My mollusc correspondent takes the gloomy view that there are mussels in Hampstead they must be like sort that prefer gungy water. Tiltlebas, by the way, are sticklebacks. I have not observed them in Hampstead lately.

● TV-am was enlivening its transmissions last week with broadcasts from Blackpool featuring performing animals on the beach. They came (I kid you not) from the Peter Jay Circus.

### At the cross roads

Religion is on the road in Britain once more. Gypsy families yesterday left the first international evangelical meeting of Romanies held in this country since the war - families of French gitanes and 40 English "families" having spent a week preaching and praying together on a Derbyshire farm. They provided their own accommodation (large trailers), church (a 200-person tent) and baptismal font (a plastic inflatable pool). The last was much used on Sunday when 20 of the gypsies, aged 17 to 40, were "born again" by being immersed in it.

### Worming its way

Down *Way* went to Chatham at the weekend and chatted to one of the locals, Johnny Magoo, the one-man band. Magoo requested, and was granted, one of his own records. Hence the first airing of *The Worm Song*, which has found no distributor as yet because all who have heard it claim to fear reprisals from animal rights groups. The song begins "Yum, yum, yum, yum. Nobody knows how fat I grow, Eating worms all day..."

### Nye memorial

Readers who were moved, as I was, to read the tragically prophetic letter written for the Bank of England staff magazine by its editor, David Nye, shortly before he and all his family died in the Scilly Isles helicopter disaster (Diary, July 19) will be pleased to know that the Bank of England has launched a David and Susan Nye Memorial Fund with an inaugural donation of £5,000. (The money will go to support the magazine, *The Old Lady*, which Nye had edited since 1977.)

This chap may look familiar, not to say over-familiar. It is only a fortnight since I exposed the fact that he needed cleaning up a bit. In the flash job is taken in hand. Work starts this morning, and the cost is being borne by Heineken, the beer that refreshes the parts....

PHS

Henry Kissinger, back in harness guiding US policy on Central America, recently took part in a wide-ranging debate with Raymond Aron, a leading French expert on international affairs. These were the main points

## Get the Pershings in place, then talks may succeed

ARON: One reads often in newspapers that détente is over and that a new phase of the cold war has started. There is no doubt that the atmosphere between the United States and the Soviet Union has changed. What has happened, Henry Kissinger, since your departure as Secretary of State and the present situation? KISSINGER: There is a difference between the situation when Nixon and Ford were in charge and the present time, but East-West relations still exist, and they amount to a real paradox. On the one side, we have to contain Soviet expansionism, and prevent Europe and other regions of the world from meeting the fate of the countries that fell into its orbit. On the other side, we have to prove to our allies that the United States is ready to find a peaceful solution for every conflict. It is not our fault if détente did not end the rivalry. Our pledge to prevent Soviet expansion remains unchanged, and one cannot emphasize it enough. It is true that the atmosphere has changed, but the basic problem remains unchanged.

When you were Secretary of State, you said on a number of occasions that in order to contain the Soviet Union it was good to tie its hands with a series of accords or negotiations. Yet today, I have the impression that the underlying philosophy of United States foreign policy is not the same, not as regards "containment", but its will to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union each time such a thing is possible. At some moments, did you have the hope that with time and talking, the Soviet Union's foreign policy would stop being revolutionary and become instead a big power diplomacy with legitimate, and not unlimited, ambitions?

There is an oscillation between those who believe that relations can be improved through the show of good will, and those who think that they must be based on assertions of hostility. President Carter represented the first tendency and for two or three years President Reagan because he has never made a special effort to show himself charming or too intransigent. When we show ourselves too intransigent, we are afterwards tempted to make too conciliatory gestures. The Soviet Union is not presently a normal state. I have been hoping that it would become one. I think that one must continue, striving for that objective, on condition that the Western powers remain united and don't let themselves be divided. If we achieve that goal, I believe that within a relatively short time we will be able to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union.

I would like to raise an objection to your relative optimism. The Soviet economy is inefficient. The population's living standard, far from rising, tends to decline. But on the other side, there are the figures about its military potential. They are impressive. The Soviet Union keeps

increasing its military spending at an annual rate of 3.4 to 5 per cent, and this enormous power, both nuclear and conventional, surpasses by far its defence needs. I am not fully convinced by your alternative: explosion or return to normalcy.

I believe that there are several reasons for the build-up of the Soviet forces. The first is due to bureaucracy. Every decision requires the approval of the military in all conflicting issues. The military organization has its own command structure which is entirely independent from the Communist Party. It is the only one in that respect. As a result, the military can much more easily find additional resources than in any democratic state. Second, the military are virtually the only ones to keep arming at the present rate and they may one day translate their military force into a political advantage. Sooner or later, if the industrial democracies do not react, the Soviet Union will try to impose neutralism on its neighbours to make them relatively powerless.

In a historical perspective, I don't think the Soviet Union can compete with the West, especially if the latter shows its determination. I do not say that the Soviet Union will necessarily change. It will not change unless one opposes it with an enormous force and conviction, and this must be made clear to it. The Europeans feel rightly or wrongly that the decisive military power today is the Soviet Union rather than the United States. At the same time, the United States is making a considerable rearmament effort, which creates ambiguous and almost contradictory feelings in Europe. One favours American rearmament but one hesitates when it comes to US suggestions or projects, such as the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe.

I approve the American rearmament programme. It concerns the security not only of the United States, but of all free peoples. As to the decisions concerning the armaments proper - are they the best possible ones? I have said in the United States already that a bipartisan commission of competent citizens should be in charge of it to put an end to the debate. Indeed, each time there is the question of new weapons, it is necessary to make inquiry upon inquiry, to discuss it again and again. The armchair strategists give their advice. Yet the decisions made by President Reagan concern above all those who wish to safeguard their freedom, and they must therefore understand them.

American missiles in Europe? The question is very complex. It is frequently not understood in Europe. Very often, the problem of missiles is being presented as a means whereby the United States will disengage itself from Europe. Their deployment, on the contrary, will tie Europe's defence to that of

the United States and prevent the Soviet Union from believing the opposite. The one and the other are inseparable.

The Europeans must understand that the Soviet proposals have a single objective: maintaining their nuclear force pointed at Europe, and preventing America from coming to help Europe. If the Soviets achieve their objective and if Europe gets weaker the Soviet Union will acquire veto power over the deployment of arms in Europe. This is a crucial question. Technically and intellectually, the control of medium-range weapons is a simple problem. Many Europeans took fright at hearing people say they preferred to have no defence rather than to run the risk of a war. These Europeans should look at Cambodia, Vietnam, Poland or Afghanistan and ask themselves whether the absence of defence saves human lives.

This is the first time in history when one is trying to exchange what the other possesses against what we will perhaps possess one day. The Geneva negotiations have been started only to appease public opinion. At their starting point, these negotiations were an absurdity. One tried to convince the Soviets to reduce or suppress their SS20s by telling them that at the end of 1983, the SS20s would possibly be deployed. The Pershings do not yet exist. We also run the risk, which is what the Soviets hope for, that our public opinion will refuse this deployment.

Politically, it is more a problem of negotiations between Western governments and their public opinion than negotiations between the West and the Soviets.

When the Soviet Union had 75 of the SS20s and we had none, the Soviets said: there is a balance of power and everything is all right. When they had 110 of them, they said: military balance. Now, they have 353 of them, the more they say there is a balance of power which they will not let be upset. Andropov has just repeated that the Soviet Union will never allow any change in the existing military situation. This is a highly dangerous doctrine. It means the Soviet Union will never tolerate losing its advantage. And this is a serious warning which should prompt us never to let them gain an advantage. Negotiations will not succeed without a Pershing deployment.

The battle is no longer a strategic or military one. It is political or moral. Will one convince European public opinion that this deployment is necessary? Not only for our own security but also for the Soviet Union. No negotiation will be possible so long as the Soviets can count on intimidation. One may hope that in spite of everything, this second moral and psychological battle will end with a European victory. These weapons are militarily useful and necessary for a link-up



Kissinger warning Aron unconvinced

between Europe and the United States. But even more than their usefulness they raise the question of the Europeans' will to resist.

I see no agreement in sight between the Palestinians and the Israelis. The situation seems to me to be both hopeless and not explosive. The European chancelleries have believed for years that the solution consisted of creating a Palestinian entity on the West Bank. But the Israelis are hostile to such a state. Whoever knows the area knows that Israel's frontiers in 1967 stood one and a half kilometres from the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. The West Bank and Israel are so closely intertwined and interrelated that a Palestinian entity on the West Bank is inconceivable unless it came out in favour of peace with the Jewish state. In the immediate future, the Israelis thus do not accept a Palestinian entity and the Arab states refuse to recognize Israel. This is why I have been saying for years: there is no solution presently to what is being called the Israeli problem. Israel exists, militarily. It represents the area's strongest state. There may one day be a reconciliation with the Palestinians. Today, it is difficult to go beyond the Camp David agreements, beyond peace between Egypt and Israel, this peace of which Kissinger had laid the foundations and which was concluded by President Carter. But I don't think the Israeli-Palestinian problem is likely to be solved by any of the current projects, including the one of President Reagan.

There are two problems in the Middle East. Raymond Aron recalled the first one. There is also the problem of the Gulf, of Iran and Iraq. In a certain way, these two questions are related. Last year, in September, I briefly thought that progress was possible on the West Bank of the Jordan. I have never been in favour of the creation of a Palestinian entity on the West Bank. Why should one raise uncertainties and insecurity in Jordan and in Israel? But I believe that the return of a substantial part of the Arab population to the West Bank would constitute progress.

This situation is not desirable, but it is not explosive. What worries me much more is the Gulf region. I fear the discussions of Opec on the price of oil is not inspired only by economic arguments, but that it has a political dimension and is part of Iran's drive to destabilize the moderate governments of the Gulf. The war between Iran and Iraq strengthens this point of view. If Iraq is defeated, a period of trouble, of uncertainty and crisis will follow in the Gulf. It is thus necessary to take into account at the same time the Israeli-Palestinian question, which is so difficult to solve, but which we can contain, and the Gulf question. The Western countries will have to ask sooner or later: how to maintain the existing institutions in the face of internal trouble or foreign aggressions?

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Roger Scruton

## Pros and conned on the campus

In the current issue of *The Free Nation* the redoubtable Cox and Marks draw attention to an interesting abuse of public funds. Student unions are funded directly by local authorities, who are obliged to pay the subscription for every student, as a mandatory part of his educational grant. This tax is justified in the following terms. If it were not levied, the local students' union could not exist. If the union did not exist, then all those "extra-curricular" activities which are so important to the formation of a student's character - sport, theatre, debating clubs and social gatherings - could not be organized. Hence the tax is a legitimate addition to the student's fee, which covers part of the cost of his education.

Cox and Marks have studied the students' union at North London Polytechnic. They have discovered that, out of an annual budget for 1982-3 of £180,000, the amount spent in supporting non-political activities of the kind that have mentioned, was just £24,000 - that is, no more than 11 per cent of the total. Of the remainder, almost half was spent on maintaining six "abbatical officers" of the union, together with their administrative staff. These "officers" are students, paid to take a year away from their studies in order to devote themselves to the work of the union. The remaining accountable portion of the budget was spent on essentially political activities, including the subsidization of a left-wing students' magazine. Finally, it was discovered, £19,000 of the budget could not be accounted for at all.

The existence of the "abbatical officers" provides a valuable opportunity to political activists, and, as Cox and Marks show, the opportunity is taken. Sit-ins and protests form a large part of the union agenda, and its publications and announcements lend themselves monotonously to the posturing of the radical left.

The student union is nominally a democratic organization. But for all practical purposes its decisions are controlled by the professionals, who have time enough to sit through meetings, to delay and filibuster, and to indulge in the familiar tactics whereby Leninists undermine the workings of the "bourgeois democracy" which they so despise. Last year's president of the North London Polytechnic Union, a Communist Party supporter, was already in his fourth sabbatical year as an officer of the students' union, and yet still able to claim the title of "student" on the sole ground that he had once begun a course of study. With such professionals in power, what likelihood is there that the interests of the ordinary student will be represented?

My own inquiries suggest that the political hijacking has occurred at North London Polytechnic has not occurred everywhere, nor is it normal for "abbatical officers" to be elected for more than one year. However, politicization of student

unions is well organized and effective. And it has an interesting precedent.

In his book *Sabres and Brown-shirts*, documenting the Nazis' rise to power, Michael Steinhilber described similar techniques. The most important move in manipulating German student opinion was the appointment of full time activists, recruited from the student body, and paid from party funds on condition that they gave their time completely to Nazi agitation. These activists sought control of the student fraternities and were able to elicit vicious support at every crucial juncture. This was an important part of the Nazi campaign to persuade the electorate that National Socialism was the natural creed of youth.

The Nazis were surely right. If there is to be serious political organization on the campus, it must be undertaken by professionals. The position of "abbatical officers" provides a point of control which may be used to override the innocence of student politics and to abolish the open debate and social rivalry which are natural to adolescent opinion, so generating an appearance of active unity. It is thereby possible to impose the "control from above" which is the first move in the technique which Lenin called "democratic centralism" and which Hitler called *Gleichschaltung*, the technique of destroying opposition.

The existence of these professionals may therefore conflict with the principle of a students' union. Such a union exists to encourage the voluntary associations through which students complete their formal education. It exists not to command but to obey, and to obey first of all the spontaneous wishes of the student body.

A good illustration of the attitude of the student unions is provided by the history of *Campus*, a satirical magazine launched by students at Aberdeen University in 1978 and intended to poke fun at the tedious leftism of the "official" student paper. It received no funds from the students' union, but - unlike the paper funded by the union - it was at once able to support itself. Since March this year, it has been published nationally, and campaigns vigorously against the politicization of the students' union and against the rule requiring compulsory union membership.

Already the student unions in half a dozen universities have tried to ban the magazine, all those who have advertised in *Campus* have received letters demanding that they boycott its pages. Let us hope that the student unions will not be allowed to crush this enterprise, and that *Campus* will succeed in its campaign to make membership of the union voluntary. Those wishing to support the venture should write to Campus Publications, BCM Campus, London WC1N 3XK.

The author is editor of *The Salisbury Review*.

David Hart

## Whose countryside is it anyway?

Political lobbies are similar to addictive drugs: they continue to exert great influence long after the pleasure they give has passed. Many lobbies remain powerful persuaders of political minds even though they no longer serve either the national interest or the interest of those they were founded to promote. Until recently, most politicians thought that the trade union lobby was so powerful it could never be ignored by government although its influence was often malign. Mrs Thatcher changed all that. The beer and sandwiches ceremony at No 10 disappeared from our screens. Many politicians, of all colours, felt like new men.

The farming lobby has great influence. Is its influence benign? If not, will it, too, now be challenged? For most country dwellers, there will be no thanksgiving this harvest. They have been getting stuck during the winter in snowdrifts because farmers have removed hedges. They have been deafened by bird-scaring and drying engines. Their gardens have sometimes been destroyed by chemicals. The poppies, the cornflowers, the marigolds, the orchids that used to delight their eyes have declined or disappeared, as have the owls and the falcons, the partridges and hares. The small mammals have been replaced by huge machines and the small fields by vast priories. Houses are filled with small black smuts from stubble burning. Glorious trees are uprooted, vast buildings erected.

To CAP it all (pun intended), we are paying our farmers huge subsidies to produce food at far greater cost than food. Such subsidies, apart from increasing farmers' personal incomes so they can buy new tractors (most of them manufactured abroad), new combine harvesters (all of them manufactured abroad), bigger sprayers and wider fertilizer drills, encourage vast over-production. Parts of these unwanted mountains are eventually sold at ridiculously low prices to non-EEC countries such as Russia, who spend their money on other things, like guns and missiles pointed at us.

Making a relationship with nature is essential to our spiritual well-being as economic relationships are to our material existence. A wilderness is a vital source of spiritual refreshment. A wilderness is not a desert, it is a place that is uncultivated and inhabited by wild animals.

In Britain, apart from the Highlands and wider hills, certain coastlines, moorland and some marshes, the countryside has its own small, local wildernesses. A pond is a kind of wilderness, so is a hedge, a self-sown copse, a roadside verge and a headland. That is why people flock to the country at weekends and for holidays. They make their peace with nature in these wildernesses. But the farmer is destroying them at an alarming rate, encouraged by government subsidy. Soon, the British landscape and its wildlife will live only in the nature films stored in television company archives.

If these criticisms seem soft, here are some hard ones. Last year, farmers' incomes rose by 45 per cent. The year before farmers' incomes rose by 24 per cent.

Last year farmers received subsidies amounting to £1,333 billion, at least of which £333m came from the UK Exchequer. Farmers also enjoyed considerable tax advantages and farm land is not rated.

Farmers do produce more grain per man each year but they produce far less income per pound of capital employed than most other businesses. When the value of land is taken into account and a proper charge made for it, say 12 per cent (the current average value on long-dated gifts), the true return on capital is negative. Only the very rich can seriously contemplate buying land to farm.

How powerful is the farming lobby? Consider these figures: The National Trust for England has 1,140,000 members, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has nearly 500,000 and there are many other smaller conservationist groups and bodies, including the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and the Ramblers Association. At least three million people are anglers and innumerable others spend time in the countryside for recreation. Against these, the National Farmers Union has fewer than 140,000 members, and the total number engaged in farming is 633,000.

The farming lobby has managed to blur the vision of most politicians for many years. Its influence is a habit they should now try to kick.

The author is a novelist and political adviser.

## Tougher prisons for prison toughs

Damage caused by the riot at Albany prison, Isle of Wight, in May will cost £1m to repair. In a 12-minute clash at Wormwood Scrubs, London, in June, 25 officers and six prisoners were injured. Many prison staff believe it is only a matter of time before someone is killed in one of Britain's top security prisons if nothing is done to reform them.

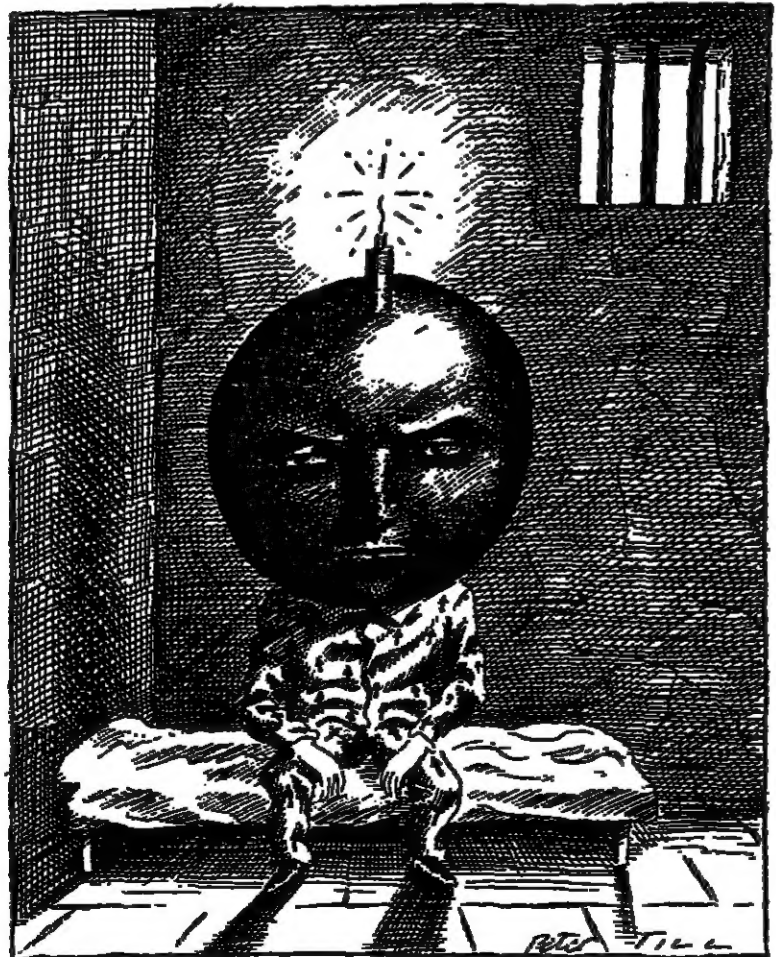
Two of the three stages at Wormwood Scrubs this year involved life sentence inmates in D Wing, which contains some of the most dangerous men in the system. Each time, a "lifer" took another prisoner hostage in his barricaded cell and gave up after negotiation.

The recent clashes continue a history of trouble in so-called dispersal prisons, in which top security inmates are dispersed among others whose escape would not cause so much alarm. There is now serious official debate in the prison department about reform of the dispersal system. It coincides with concern among Conservative MPs after the vote against restoration of hanging that regimes for long-term prisoners should be tougher.

The concern centres on the future of seven prisons in the dispersal system: Albany and Parkhurst, also on the Isle of Wight; Wormwood Scrubs; Gartree (in Leicestershire); Long Lartin (Worcestershire) and Wakefield (Yorkshire). Together they hold about 2,400 prisoners. A new prison, Frankland (Durham), is due to take its first top security prisoners in November.

It is now widely accepted that the dispersal system does not work. It came into being in somewhat dubious circumstances as an alternative to a scheme put forward by Lord Mountbatten in the mid-1960s to house all top security inmates in a prison specially built for the purpose on the Isle of Wight. Lord Mountbatten produced his recommendations for the government after the escape of George Blake, the spy. The way his plan was torpedoed has muddled in the service ever since and does much to explain disquiet by prison officers over the dangers to which they believe the present system exposes them.

Last year a report on Gartree by the Chief Inspector of Prisons said staff there were so worried about the recurrence of riots that they were undermining the prison's role. To



exercise strict control over the top security prisoners held there, officers were locking them up for 14 hours a day. There was a serious riot in 1972; another in 1978.

The blame for much of the unrest is being put on recommendations by a sub-committee of the Advisory Council on the Penal System which was invited by Mr James Callaghan, then Home Secretary, to have a second look at the problem of high-risk prisoners after Lord Mountbatten drew up his scheme.

A key figure on the sub-committee was Mr Leo Abse, the Labour MP and penal reformer. Mr Jonathan Uzzell, who is in the governor grade and No 3 at Wormwood Scrubs, now accuses Mr Abse of "deceit and manipulation". He quotes Mr Abse's autobio-

graphy, *Private Member* (Macdonald), as telling how he plotted to achieve the dispersal of Category A (top security) prisoners into liberal prisons rather than concentrating them into "an oppressive fortress" as proposed by Lord Mountbatten.

Mr Abse wrote how he decided to embark upon diversionary tactics: "to shift attention from the real issue of dispersal or concentration to another issue which would arouse the hostility of all the liberals and place one on the side of the devils. It would provoke great controversy, and, by riveting attention upon an irrelevancy, enable our sabotage of the main Mountbatten proposal to go unnoticed amid the clamour. I put to my committee colleagues that perimeter security should be reinforced by the use of guns."

But too many prisoners now have too much freedom to exert their disruptive power inside the dispersal system.

Peter Evans





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## TIED HAND AND FOOT

Yesterday an exotic word, long unspoken, was heard in the precincts of the Department of the Environment: revaluation. This was revaluation neither of currency nor benefits, but adjustment to that most arcane but increasingly onerous household arithmetic, the assessment of ratable values for the purposes of council rates. The word meant one thing: rates are here to stay. When Mrs Thatcher came to office, revaluation, long overdue, was shelved; had not the government promised wholesale rates reform? Now, we are assured, rates are a permanent fixture of the fiscal landscape. Non-domestic property is to be revalued; the rates white paper drops a broad hint that revaluation of domestic property is to follow. For the modicum of justice among ratepayers that would achieve, thanks are due.

Not only is there no consensus on an alternative to the rates; the Government finds the proceeds of commercial and industrial rates too lucrative to permit tampering with them beyond some small scale (and welcome) changes on the timing of rates bills and empty factories. It is admitted that the string of complex measures introduced since 1979 to disburse grants have failed in their central purpose — to give the government control of current council spending, but the white paper has a scapegoat: the sixteen, or is it a dozen, or is it twenty Labour city authorities which during 1983-84 account for the bulk of the "overspend".

The white paper has a missing term. Instead of explaining why

local spending and staffing continue to rise, and why the electoral mechanism apparently fails to operate — admittedly a complex business involving the way local bureaucracy operates, how municipal salaries are determined, the attachment of teachers and parents to existing levels of spending despite falling school rolls — the white paper insinuates that identifying and controlling the scapegoat councils is enough.

To be sure, it is difficult to feel much sympathy for the councilors of Islington, Southwark or Lambeth; sympathy instead for their long-suffering (and still remarkably quiescent) ratepayers. But the problems of London local government are all to do with the access by extremist Labour councils to the munificence of the commercial rate, the reform of which has now been abandoned. Eight of the other likely scapegoats are shortly to be abolished.

The white paper invites doubt practical, political and principled. Despite the width of the powers Mr Jenkin is to be awarded he may yet have difficulty in singling out his small number of offenders; much depends on whether future years' spending shows the same kind of bunching among Labour authorities, which despite Central Office are not all part of a giant socialist conspiracy. The government is promising in effect that within two years there will be little or no divergence between council budgets and its overall financial plan: delivering hundreds of millions of pounds

worth of cuts (and they will have to be real this time) within that timetable will surely cause major disruption.

Worse — and here is anxiety for every genuine parliamentarian — in a year or so's time Mr Jenkin will be asking MPs to pore over council budgets. If MPs' performance both individually and in committee in controlling the outlays of central government were impeccable there would be grounds for hoping their examination of local budgets could be useful. As it is, Mr Jenkin could clog the Parliamentary timetable without getting much sense on local spending.

Is central government fit to undertake the detailed scrutiny of council spending in an era when even a government committed to the reduction of public outlays finds it difficult enough to keep a watchful eye on its own programmes? Trailing the details of Lambeth council's finances through the House of Commons is one thing; but how many civil service hours are to be spent both before and after in horse trading and letter-writing?

Government is over-loaded and Mr Jenkin's "selective scheme" for controlling the rates of a few councils will make one department list even further. The possibility envisaged in the white paper of the Department of the Environment's taking responsibility for the rates of more than 400 councils through the "reserve powers" ought to terrify anyone concerned not only with government's size but also its competence.

## EVERYONE STILL TALKING

The talks which the United States' special envoy Richard Stone is holding with Salvadoran guerrillas and Sandinista leaders give some grounds for hope that a peaceful solution may be found to the developing crisis in Central America. But for those who believe that political power is to be gained and retained by armed force rather than through the electoral process, willingness to talk may be perceived as weakness unless it is firmly backed not only by a show of military strength, but also by evidence that the political will exists to apply it when all other alternatives have failed.

Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, the US Ambassador to the United Nations, was right to express "guarded optimism" that negotiations could be successful even if the results of the Panama peace talks were disappointing. The nine Latin American foreign ministers have agreed to meet again later this month to continue their efforts at reaching some reconciliation of the conflict between Nicaragua and its neighbours. It is clearly in the interests of the Contadora countries — Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela — and of the peoples of Central America, to find a way of ending military involvement from outside the region. The fight against poverty is difficult enough without wasting resources on further tragic bloodshed.

The aims of the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, are less plain. It is not Washington's bellicosity, but justifiable caution which makes the Reagan Administration reluctant to accept at face value Dr Castro's offer to withdraw

Cuban military advisers from Nicaragua in return for United States withdrawal of support for El Salvador and Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. Despite President Reagan's expressed willingness to give him the benefit of the doubt, the possibilities for verifying the Cuban leader's fulfilment of his pledge would be strictly limited. A military adviser can quickly be classified as a civil engineer or logistics expert; indeed, the discrepancy between the two hundred Cuban military advisers acknowledged by Havana to be in Nicaragua and the two thousand claimed to be there by Washington, suggests that considerable disguising of Cuba's military involvement has already occurred.

Nor is the scale of Soviet involvement known. The number of Soviet advisers is certainly much smaller than the number of Cubans; but Cubans, East Germans, Bulgarians and other allies of the USSR do not play an independent role. They are in Central America with Moscow's approval, and military support for the Nicaraguan regime and for leftist guerrillas in El Salvador will continue even after the signing of agreements unless verification can be ensured.

Despite denials, the Soviet vessels in Nicaraguan ports have certainly been unloading cargoes more dangerous than grain. In the USSR, Cuba and Nicaragua the governments have no legitimacy other than revolution. A change of regime was indeed necessary in all three countries, but political development through elections is not now a possibility in any of them.

A peaceful Central America would look to the United States, not the USSR, for economic aid and development. Even now the USA is selling the Soviet Union surplus grain, making possible Moscow's shipments to Nicaragua. An end to conflict would greatly reduce Soviet influence. Significantly, in reporting events in Central America, two Moscow publications used the same photograph with very contradictory captions. *Novoye Vremya* said it showed "US-armed Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries" while *Krasnaya Zvezda* claimed they were "Nicaraguan border guards". For Moscow establishing the facts about the conflict in order to negotiate peace is less important than exploiting the genuine grievances of the inhabitants to spread revolution, provide problems for Washington, and distract world attention from Afghanistan and Poland.

President Reagan's strategy in Central America is subjected to constant scrutiny and criticism both in Congress and in the media. This is one of the vital strengths of democracy, but it can seem a weakness to those who have no respect for democratic rights in their own countries. It is not enough to support anti-Marxist forces; the USA must be seen to be backing those who offer an improvement on preceding regimes. The difficult balance which the Reagan Administration is trying to maintain between the demonstration of military strength and willingness to negotiate deserves more sympathetic assessment both in the United States and in Western Europe.

## KEEPING IT FROM THE MEMBERS

The fact that Mr Neil Kinnock can already regard himself as the next Labour leader is the most vivid proof we have yet had of the rot at the heart of the party. This is not because he is the candidate of the left who is likely to take Labour in a direction which will lead to further disintegration and probably another electoral defeat. Nor is it simply that Mr Kinnock lacks the calibre, political maturity and intellect of Mr Peter Shore whose qualities have earned him a defeat as assured as Mr Kinnock's victory.

What is essentially wrong is that Mr Kinnock is enjoying the assurance of victory that is only possible for the beneficiary of an undemocratic and thoroughly bad system of election. Mr Kinnock knows he will win because victory is guaranteed by the caucus votes of the unions and of the constituency parties. There is little possibility of surprise; no serious chance that the outcome can be affected by the course of the candidates' arguments or the evolving ideas of the electors in response to what the candidates say. The reason is that a very few have the power to commit the votes of millions without the least regard to the opinions of those they purport to represent.

The ostensible case for depriving Labour MPs of the exclusive

right to elect the leader was that the change would promote party democracy. What party democracy means is very much a matter of opinion. It could be taken to mean giving some genuine weight to the rank-and-file membership of a party. To those who do not want to weaken the parliamentary tradition by which the Prime Minister should, always, and only, be someone able to command a majority in the House of Commons, this is not an appealing argument. Even so, a genuinely wider party electorate is an honourable concept and one which is commonly accepted outside Britain. It is also practised here by both the Liberals and the Social Democrats.

But the Labour system of election is inspired by the conviction that party democracy consists in the opinions and wishes of those who control the party machine, which is something that the left is confident of its ability to do. Labour's method is the choice of a leader by an electoral arrangement in which the unions have 40 per cent of the voting strength and the Parliamentary Labour Party and the constituency parties 30 per cent each.

Some of the union executives are "consulting" their branches, which means whatever they want it to mean. NUPE (the

public service employees) is going so far as holding a vote of the branches, but it is common knowledge that few union members attend branch meeting. Other decisions are taken by the union conference or by executive decision. In no case is there a ballot of the millions in whose name the votes are cast, for the system does not require one.

If the unions balloted their members, and if constituency parties held "primaries" of their paid-up members we should have no certain information now whether Mr Kinnock, Mr Hattersley or Mr Shore would be the winner (though we could be fairly confident by inspired guessing that it would not be Mr Heffer). There would, however, be more reason to believe that their best man might be chosen. Mr Shore is a man of deep convictions, independent thinking and what is probably more to the point in this particular context, an ability to communicate his convictions to a wide audience.

So, by courtesy of the union executives Labour will presumably be led by Mr Kinnock. It is hard not to utter a small cheer for the EETPU (electricians) contemptuous decision not to use the system of which they disapprove. As for Mr Kinnock, the prize he will win may well be devalued by its being delivered into his hands in such a manner.

## Criminal evidence for both sides

From the Minister of State, Home Office

Sir, Commenting on an answer given by my predecessor as Minister of State to a question in Parliament, Sir David Napley (July 20) says it is not correct that the results of examinations of specimens carried out by Home Office forensic scientists are made available to both sides in a criminal case.

The basic Home Office circular to the police states that "the recognized principle is that the results of any examination by a forensic science laboratory should be made available to the defence where such results may have any bearing on the case". There are established procedures for giving effect to this principle.

If a case is to be tried summarily, or there is to be a committal hearing before justices, then the results of any examination which the prosecution proposes to use in evidence should be supplied to the defence before they are tendered in court. Otherwise, they are given to the defence following committal. The principle also applies to material which is not going to be used by the prosecution, but which may have some bearing on the case.

The Attorney General last year issued guidelines requiring the disclosure of such material in cases to be tried on indictment. The Director of Public Prosecutions ensures compliance with these procedures where he undertakes the prosecution; and I have no ground for supposing that they are not being followed in other cases.

If a laboratory has expressed an opinion on specimens submitted by the police none of its experts is permitted to assist the defence. This is not so. If the defence require additional examinations by the original expert (including examinations of additional specimens), or further points to be taken into consideration, there is no bar on this. Neither is there any objection to the submission of items to another Home Office scientist working in a different field of expertise. Should the defence decide to employ the services of an outside forensic expert then the facilities of the Home Office laboratory are available to him.

If a specimen has been examined by one Home Office scientist it is not the practice to allow this specimen to be submitted to another Home Office scientist working in the same discipline. This seems entirely reasonable.

Yours faithfully,  
DOUGLAS HURD,  
Home Office,  
Queens Anne's Gate, SW1,  
July 29.

## Eritrean incident

From Brigadier Charles Cox

Sir, As the commanding officer of the 1st British Army battalion in Eritrea before the evacuation in 1952, in accordance with the United Nations mandate, I must protest more strongly against the damaging statement by Ian Robinson, in your issue of July 25, that "peasants were dispossessed by the British in 1951".

Apart from action against Shifa recruited mainly from outside the territory relations between the British administration and the local population were always extremely peaceful and friendly. There was certainly no confiscation of property.

Yours faithfully,  
C. F. COX,  
Broadwell House,  
Lechlade,  
Gloucestershire.

## No 'fool's gold' for him

From Mr Anthony Powell

Sir, In an article headed "Publishing" (July 18), signed by E. J. Craddock, it is suggested that the Arts Council's advisory Literature Panel "cannot bear to hand over their fool's gold (which is not, of course, theirs but yours and mine, O fellow taxpayer) to anyone other than the like of Anthony Powell, and that Mr Powell has neither requested nor needs the money."

May I make quite clear that not only have I not requested any "fool's gold" (whatever that implies) but none has been proffered by the Arts Council.

Yours etc,  
ANTHONY POWELL,  
The Chantry,  
Nr Frome,  
Somerset.

## Relatively speaking

From Mr T. R. Burch

Sir, Let's stop being prissy about this matter (Philip Howard, July 19). The reason why the accusative "whom" is used in the question, "But whom say ye that I am?" (Matthew xvi 15) is that it is an exact translation of the Latin version, *Quem me esse dicitis*, where *quem* is accusative because the construction is the one which every schoolboy used to know as the accusative and infinitive, the Latin way of expressing an indirect statement.

In English it's just wrong, even if it does appear in the Authorised Version. The Latin, of course, is an exact translation of the original Greek, where the same construction is used.

Yours relatively,  
T. R. BURCH,  
Aberdour,  
Burgess Heath,  
Surrey,  
July 26.

## US change of course on Cuba proposed

From Professor J. R. Pole

Sir, President Reagan is seeking advice about Central America. It is a sign of the difficulties facing the United States that the deep dissension which afflicted the nation over Vietnam can already be observed well in advance of any such involvement in the present struggle. But that involvement has already begun. And it has begun because there are so many levels of business, politics and strategy at which it has already existed for generations.

Close engagement sometimes makes accurate observation more difficult. The suggestion I want to offer is not out of keeping with the precedents, if not the traditions, of American politics, though it is unlikely to occur spontaneously to the Reagan Administration.

The suggestion is a complete change of course towards Cuba. The damaging economic difficulties experienced by the Cuban people in their daily lives are formidable proof of the power of the American boycott. But the boycott, and the sustained enmity of the United States, also help to fuel the fervour with which Castro strives to export the Cuban revolution (a revolution which once had many American sympathisers).

I venture to suggest that the most effective means of taking the fuel out of that movement would be to make peace with Castro's Cuba, establish normal diplomatic and commercial links, and to restore the tourist traffic and the artistic and intellectual connections which have historically existed between the two countries.

At present the United States, which committed itself to non-intervention as its contribution to ending the missile crisis in 1962, can do nothing more to exert pressure than it has done and is doing. A friendly Cuba might have to wait for another generation. But once a start was made, the two peoples would take a great deal of the initiative towards reconciliation into their own hands.

## Detained in Angola

From Mr David Ginsburg

Sir, May I remind you of the seven British detainees currently in prison in Angola? One of these, Colin Evans, was a constituent of mine for the whole of my 23 years in Parliament. He and his companions were sentenced in 1976 to between 16 and 30 years' imprisonment, and they still have between nine and 23 years to serve.

Whatever rights and wrongs of their conviction as mercenaries the fact remains that if there is no commutation of their sentences some of the men may never see their parents and homes again.

United States prisoners in a similar situation have been exchanged and have left Angola. When Señor Jorge, the Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Britain this February he expressed the hope, both in public and privately, that his President would exercise clemency in the course of this year. Though the year still has some months to run there are no signs of any significant movement.

It is easy to criticize the Foreign Office in matters of this kind: still, it would not be unfair to suggest that I have gained an impression of irresolution in their approach over the years. Are they unwilling to stake out their position for fear of offending the Angolans?

If we were really making progress towards an early release this might not matter, but unhappily I see no such signs. Even the improvement in the atmosphere over Namibia has not inspired a major change in the

## Musical manners

From Professor William Mathias

Sir, With all due respect to Mr Gerald Harvey's persistence as a listener (July 25) he is unjust to Mr Robert Ponsonby (July 12) and the BBC's Music Department.

Above all, he fails to recognize that we do ourselves in a pluralistic musical age which allows — even requires — living composers of serious intent to write in a wide variety of styles and manners with equal validity. If Mr Harvey dislikes the music of Boulez and Messiaen (however much one wishes that he might persist rather more at least with the latter) he is entirely at liberty to tune in to other living composers whose work is perhaps more to his taste — not a few of them British.

The real and important question which needs to be asked is whether or not the BBC's overall pattern of broadcasting truthfully recognizes and reflects the historically unique musical multiplicity of our time. Despite the fact that it is difficult to achieve this, it must surely be recognized by regular listeners that clear efforts are now being made to do so — Mr Ponsonby, indeed, refers to the present situation as being "admirably diverse".

Mr Harvey's attitude, in contrast, reflects a severely restricted view of

## Church authority

From the Reverend M. T. Elvins

Sir, As one interested in the practical implications of Christian unity I thought Richard Harries in his article, "The recovery of authority" (July 23), oversimplified the question of authority, even as understood by John Keble and his friends in the Oxford Movement, who adapted Catholic moral teaching from the current handbooks.

The crucial area of moral authority has yet to be tackled by the Anglican/Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC). This is unfortunate as the standard of moral life is central to the teaching of Vatican II (*Dignitatis Humanae* and *Gaudium et Spes*). Since the Lambeth Conference of

I am far from suggesting that all the problems would then simply solve themselves. But I do suggest that a basis would exist on which further improvements could be gradually negotiated, the consequences of which would make themselves felt in Central America. I believe that by improving its base in the Gulf the United States could at least extend its range of policy options on the mainland.

It would actually be much easier, precisely because no formal relations exist with Cuba, to bring about this effect in relation to Cuba than to the countries of Central America, where ramifying connections already exist and where long-term changes might have to be brought about rather more slowly. But the Cuban situation considered on its own has analogies with the ideologically not dissimilar case of China.

Dr Kissinger, who engineered the American volte face over China, now has the advantageous opportunity of learning from his own achievements. At least the example of China has the advantage of demonstrating that the issues at stake are ones of strategy rather than ideological principle.

I suspect that Europeans have a tendency to underestimate the seriousness for the United States of the disorders of its neighbours to the south. The Americans do not need material assistance from us of the sort we have received from them, but they do need steady nerves and clear thinking. This, I submit, is the advice that our Government should be pressing on them, rather than offering the Administration unilateral (if only moral) support.

Yours sincerely,  
J. R. POLE,  
Rhodes Professor of American History and Institutions,  
St Catherine's College,  
Oxford,  
July 29.

climate and our unhappy colonials' plight remains unaltered.

While I was in the House of Commons I (and others) did what we could for the prisoners. Now we have a new Foreign Secretary, the sixth in seven years. Is this not the right time for him to review the problem *ab initio*? In the case of Denis Hills, some eight years ago, Mr Callaghan actually visited the then President of Uganda to secure his release. This vigorous course of action might attract Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Alternatively the possibility of an exchange, or "swap", should exercise HM Government. Some Foreign Office officials, as I noted in my many talks with ministers, may find the use of the word "swap" distasteful, but the fact is that countries do engage in "swaps" and Britain has been no exception.

If a "swap" is not acceptable, economic aid in exchange for prisoners is a course which a country in Angola's situation could welcome. Angola might reflect that the cost of keeping seven detainees in prison for many years must be a heavy financial burden on their own people. They would be better off with more aid from us and no prisoners to maintain.

This unhappy story must not be allowed to drag on for years. The prisoners have been punished enough and it is high time for HM Government and Parliament to send a plain message to Angola.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID GINSBURG,  
3 Bell Moor,  
East Heath Road, NW3,  
July 19.

the range of recent music. Some open-minded exploration on his part could serve to reveal a good deal more of it than he suspects to be "alive, beautiful and necessary to our lives".

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM MATHIAS,  
The Athenaeum,  
Pall Mall, SW1,  
July 27.

## Salmon in danger

From Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Kennard

Sir, The efforts of several organizations and letters to the press to preserve our Atlantic salmon, and the many interests involved, have achieved very little. Yet their salvation requires but a decision from the Ministry of Agriculture to ban drift and river netting, a decision which never comes overall.

The autumn runs of grilse are not in danger. Since, unlike the salmon, their travels in the sea are as yet uncertain, they might be regarded as a different species, and be subjected still to all assaults by man.

Yours hopefully,  
GEORGE KENNARD,  
Gogwell,  
Tiverton,  
Devon,  
July 26.

1930 common ground may have been achieved on doctrinal authority, but since that date a widening gap has appeared on moral questions such as the hitherto uninterrupted tradition on birth control, abortion and now the question of divorce.

In each of these areas the state was the first to adapt to changing social values and the authority of the two communions is undermined by divisions. In this therefore authority has been lost rather than gained.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
MARK ELVINS, Chaplain,  
The Westminster Downy Pilgrimage for Christian Unity,  
55 Upper North Street,  
Brighton,  
Sussex,  
July 23.

## Slave ownership in London

From Mrs O. C. Paynton

Sir, Colonel Patrick Montgomery (July 30) raises a difficult problem which does exist in this country and one which requires considerable care in handling if conditions for the "slave" are not to be made worse.

A few years ago an Arab woman, aged about 40, appeared in our local court on a charge of shoplifting. The value of the goods was only a few pounds and the items involved were personal female things, sweets and fruit.

As it was her third charge and the items in each case were similar, enquiries were made which revealed that the woman was an orphan who at the age of 14 had been, "as is customary in her country", given by the King to her employer's family and had worked for that family ever since.

Her working hours and conditions seemed excessive by our standards. She had been brought to England by her employer when he was posted here as a diplomat. She received no pay, but her employer stated that she was treated as "a member of the family" and received a present at Ramadan — a sum of between £25 and £50.

Reporting such a case could have made conditions far worse for her. Without her "family" here she would have been lost, and had she been sent back by her employer, or deported, her plight as a "disgraced slave" could have been very difficult, especially as in her country there are severe penalties for theft, including the amputation of hands.

Perhaps help should be given earlier and the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, article 1, should be strengthened to ensure that the pay and conditions of all their staff, including domestic, are no less favourable than for similar work in the host country. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
OLIVE PAYNTON,  
6 Eldon Grove, NW3,  
August 1.

## Laker litigation

From Mr Peter V. Ind

Sir, The true function of a court in any land is to establish justice. For a court to overrule, or attempt to overrule, the power of a foreign court to establish justice in its own land is a serious breach of democracy at the international level. Surely the crucial factor is to determine whether or not conspiracy by airlines and others against Laker actually occurred. The action of the Court of Appeal (Law Report, July 27) can only raise suspicions of a cover-up.

Historically, the British legal system has become an example of justice at its best, but there has been for some years a growing cynicism regarding our court procedure and justice. Surely the most diplomatic and in the long run the wisest action would have been to allow the American judiciary to establish justice in this case.

During the last 25 years we have experienced, throughout the Western world particularly, a great erosion of freedom caused by terrorism. To succumb to expediency in judicial matters can only further erode what faith remains in democratic processes.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER V. IND,  
207 Anyand Park Road,  
Twickenham,  
Middlesex,  
July 27.

## Laboured humour?

From the Chairman of Liverpool City Council

Sir, Frank Johnson's laboured attempts at humour at the expense of the unemployed (July 22) are in exceedingly bad taste.

Britain is a small island, tightly knit in its social fabric. The economic calamities which are taking place in various parts of the country, Liverpool included, affect the wellbeing of the country as a whole and arise from circumstances quite beyond the control of the locality concerned. They cannot be seen as little local aberrations.

Those who represent us in Parliament deserve better treatment than to be lampooned by patronising journalists who know no better.

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH DALTON, Chairman,  
Liverpool City Council,  
The Town Hall, Liverpool.

## Beresford Hope silver

From the British Ambassador to Poland

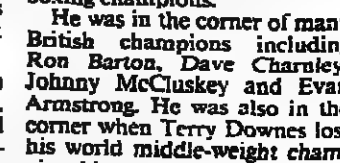
Sir, Last night I gave a dinner party here in honour of Lady Ryder of Warsaw. The attendance of so many representatives of the Polish Government and private individuals was a testimony to the immense achievements of the work of the Sue Ryder Foundation in this country.

As it happened after dinner I read Mr Lewis Massey's letter (July 26) giving his account of the interwar way in which he secured the Buenos Aires cup and other items of the Beresford Hope silver in 1946 for the Embassy in Warsaw.

I should like him to know that all the pieces he mentioned were prominently displayed during the dinner and generated a great deal of conversation about this very special episode and the long-term nature of Anglo-Polish relations. I hope that Mr Massey and your other correspondents will be in no doubt that these beautiful objects are greatly cherished here and put to precisely the purpose for which the Beresford Hope bequest was intended.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MORGAN,  
H.M. Ambassador,  
British Embassy,  
Warsaw,  
July 29.







## Investment and Finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 707.1 down 4.1  
FT 100: 78.85 down 0.14  
FT All Share: 443.03 down 2.93 (Datastream estimate)  
Bargains: 17687  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 96.45 down 0.44  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9015.58 down 26.66  
Hongkong Hang Seng Index: 1052.84 down 19.18  
New York Dow Jones Average latest: 1192.61 down 6.91  
Amsterdam: 146.7 down 0.8  
Sydney: A O Index, Closed  
Frankfurt Commerzbank Index: 981.20 down 11.7  
Brussels General Index: 134.43 up 0.05  
Paris: C A C Index, 128.9 down 0.1  
Zurich: SKA General, 293.0 unchanged

### CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.5085 down 1.25 cents  
Index 85.6 up 0.2  
DM 4.0450 up 0.02  
FF 12.1475 up 0.0525  
Yen 368.00 up 0.25  
Dollar Index 128.5 up 1.0  
DM 2.6780  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling \$1.5070  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 0.565117  
SDR 0.694082

### INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rate 9 1/2 %  
Finance houses base rate 10 1/2 %  
Discount market loans week fixed 9 1/2 %  
3 month interbank 10-9 1/2 %  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 10 1/2 %  
3 month DM 5 1/2 %  
3 month FF 14 1/2 %  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 10.50 %  
Fed funds 9 1/2 %  
Treasury long bond 88-88 1/2 %  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for interest period June 2 to July 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

### GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$413.25 pm \$411.25  
Close \$408.25-408 (€270.50-271) down \$13  
New York latest \$411.25  
Kruggerand (per coin):  
\$420.50-422 (€278.50-279.50)  
Sovereigns (new): \$95.50-97.50 (€64-64.75)  
\*Excludes VAT.

### TODAY

Interim Silverthorne.  
Finals Equip, Jacksons  
Bourne End, Unitech.  
Economic Statistics UK  
Official Reserves (July); Capital  
Issues and Redemptions; (Dur-  
ing July); CBI Industrial Trends  
Survey (July).

### ANNUAL MEETINGS

Glossop, Vale Road, Ton-  
bridge, Kent (noon); Stead &  
Simpson, Fosse Way, Syston,  
Leicester (11.00); Sutcliffe,  
Spekman, the St James's  
Club, St James's House,  
Charlotte Street, Manchester  
(12.30); United Electronics  
Holdings, Great Eastern  
Hotel, EC2 (noon); Warrford  
Investments, Chartered  
Insurance Institute, 20 Alder-  
manbury, EC2 (noon).

Australian gold mines appear to be coming back into favour. A wave of exploration activity stimulated by the increase in the gold price three years ago is producing results. Many companies have real mines in prospect, but there are still plenty of shares valued in cents rather than dollars.

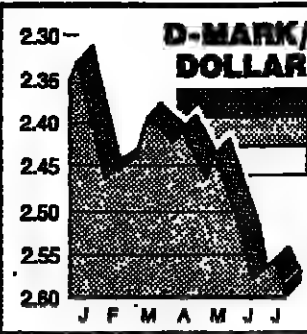
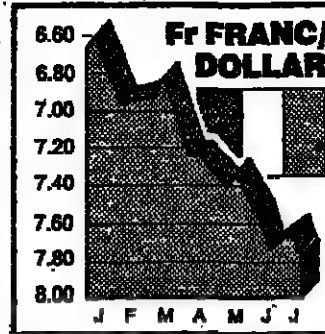
Forward technology industries, the former glamour stock, now has its dividend back in profit. But debts remain high and margins are still under pressure, so there is a long way to go. Collaboration talks continue.

Security Centres offer for sale of 11.3 million shares - about a third of the equity - in its newly formed US holding company Scusa Inc, at \$5 a share was oversubscribed. Security Centres shareholders were given preference over 7.3 million shares and are allotted one Scusa share for every two Security shares held. The remaining 4 million will be allotted on a ballot basis. The issue raised \$59.5m.  
Cedar Point shareholders have approved the company's proposed acquisition by a private limited partnership including affiliates of S Pearson, Lazard Freres, and the Prudential Insurance Co of America.

## Deutschmark weakens and franc sinks to record low

# Dollar leaps again as US interest rate rise looks unavoidable

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent



Growing fears that American interest rates will rise pushed the dollar to peaks on world financial markets yesterday. It soared 3.5 pence to an eight-year high of DM2.6780 against an enfeebled Deutsche Mark and touched record levels against the French franc among other European currencies.

The pound, too, was hit by the dollar's strength, losing 1.25 cents to close in London at \$1.5085, its lowest level for four months. But it made significant headway against European currencies, with gains of 2 pence to DM4.0450 and 5.25 pence to 12.1475 francs.

The dollar's latest surge, coming after its steady climb last week, followed a series of ominous pointers to higher American interest rates: another bulge in the M1 measure of money supply putting monetary growth well above the Federal Reserve Board's new target range, signs that the Fed may be tightening credit policy further to rein this growth back, and remarks by Mr Henry Kaufman, the Wall Street analyst, that interest rates were on their way up.

Most market observers believe that higher US interest rates cannot be avoided, and a rise in the banks' prime lending rates from 10 1/2 per cent to 11 or even 11 1/2 per cent is thought likely within the next few weeks.

They believe that fears of renewed inflation will force the Fed to curb runaway monetary growth, at a time when the booming economy is reviving private sector demand for credit which is competing for savings with massive Treasury funding needs to finance the burgeoning Federal deficit.

Expectations that interest rates are about to rise has sucked in huge amounts of capital from abroad, to the alarm of European governments who face the unappealing dilemma of letting their currencies weaken - pushing up inflation - or raising interest rates and dampening the already fragile economic recovery.

In London shares and government stocks were depressed, while gold sank by \$13 to \$408.63.

The British Government is in a particularly difficult position. Although the pound is weak against the dollar it is unusually strong, from industry's point of view, against Continental currencies, buoyed by its petrocurrency status.

A rise in interest rates would lead to a further unwelcome strengthening against European currencies and would increase industry's borrowing costs, discouraging stockbuilding and investment at a time when the recovery remains patchy and slow.

A cut in rates, on the other hand, would alarm the financial markets, which are already worried about above target monetary growth, and could precipitate a steep fall in sterling which would undermine the Government's hopes of keeping inflation low.

The signs yesterday were that the authorities will try to keep interest rates at present levels for the time being, though many City analysts believe that rates may have to rise if the dollar's surge continues.

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## RITN takes 50% of Wall Street bank

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent



Jacob Rothschild: moving into Wall Street

RITN and Northern (RITN), the first-growing financial services group headed by Mr Jacob Rothschild, is exercising options to take a 50 per cent interest in L. F. Rothschild, the Wall Street investment bank, for \$63.5m (£42m).

L. F. Rothschild, which bears no connection with the Rothschild banking family, is the leading US investment bank in new share issues and has been enjoying one of its best years on the back of the boom in Wall Street.

RITN is only the second British institution to take a major stake in one of the big Wall Street investment banks. A moneybroking group, paid \$91m to take over the Oppenheimer brokerage firm.

For RITN, the move is part of a strategy of building a diversified financial services group offering a broad range of services. Last year, shortly before it announced negotiations with L. F. Rothschild, it took a 29.9 per cent stake in Kinat and Aitken, the London stockbrokers.

The deal involved a big capital injection for Kinat. At the time it was seen as a long-term move to capitalise on likely changes in the UK securities industry.

However, the deal the Government has now struck with the Stock Exchange on placing out fixed commissions is expected ultimately to lead to big changes in the stock market and precipitate further tie-ups of this kind.

RITN is taking its 50 per cent partnership interest in L. F. Rothschild by paying \$33.5m to exercise an option on 25 per cent of the bank's equity, and by converting \$25m of eight-year 14.4 per cent subordinated loan stock and a \$5m limited partnership interest into a further 25 per cent. The conversions need shareholders' approval at an extraordinary meeting on September 19.

RITN subscribed for the loan stock at the start of this year.

The firm employs about 1,500 people. Although it is much smaller than the giants of the Wall Street investment banks, Mr Towbin said yesterday: "We do everything Merrill Lynch does except commodities."

RITN, which has a net worth of about \$250m reported profits last month up from \$49.7m to \$13.4m in the year to March 31.

Mr Robert Towbin, vice-chairman and senior managing director of the New York firm, said the motive for the deal "was fundamentally financial. I also like Jacob and hope we can do a lot of things together."

Mr Francois Mayer, chief executive of RITN who will join the investment bank's five-man management committee, said RITN would help L. F. Rothschild to develop internationally. At present it has no overseas operations.

L. F. Rothschild does not disclose information relating to profits. However, after the RITN deal it will have an equity base of about \$100m and a balance sheet total of about \$1bn.

Apart from its strong position in the new issues market, particularly in high technology sector issues, L. F. Rothschild is among the top half-dozen investment banks in underwriting and is also involved in a range of bond and securities trading.

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## City doubles its profits overseas

By Our Economics Correspondent

The City of London has doubled its surplus on overseas business over the past two years, and now accounts for more than 80 per cent of Britain's net invisible earnings by the private sector.

Last year, the City's surplus jumped by nearly a quarter to a record \$4,400m from \$3,500m in 1981 and \$2,300m in 1980, boosted by big increases in the net overseas earnings of banks and insurance companies.

The City has reaped big benefits from rapidly growing income from investments abroad, reflecting the massive outflows of capital which have followed abolition of exchange controls in 1979, and by the drop in sterling last year which increased the sterling value of earnings in foreign currencies.

The banks alone contributed 40 per cent of the City's net surplus last year. Their net overseas earnings soared by 24 per cent to \$1,660m from \$1,340m in 1981 and \$460m in 1980. Half the increase came from income on foreign investments, which doubled from \$160m in 1981 to \$325m in 1982.

This income has roughly doubled every year since 1979, when it was a meagre \$45m.

The insurance industry is the second biggest invisible earner in the City. Its net earnings of \$1,170m last year which represented 27 per cent of the total, were up by 20 per cent from 1981, almost entirely due to higher income from investments abroad. This was also the main reason for a near doubling of the net earnings of pension funds, from \$107m in 1981 to \$287m in 1982.

The City is expecting 1983 to be another record-breaking year. The Committee on Invisible Exports recently forecast increases in net earnings of around 10 per cent in the main service industries, including a 7 per cent increase for banking, 5 per cent for insurance, 10 to 15 per cent for the Stock Exchange and 15 to 20 per cent for commodity trading.

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## BPCC bids £18m for Waddington

By Philip Robinson

Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing & Communication Corporation yesterday raised its bid price for John Waddington to £18.2m. The new offer was enough to buy out Norton Opax, its rival for control of the Monopoly games maker, but the bid failed to get the backing of the Waddington directors.

Mr Victor Watson, Waddington chairman, rejected the bid, urged shareholders to take no action and said: "I still don't think it is enough."

Norton Opax announced it was accepting the bid and

walked away with a £250,000 profit on the deal.

Mr Maxwell, is offering 13 BPCC shares for every five Waddington shares or 249.6p cash. The share offer values Waddington shares at 291.2p. They closed at 264p last night.

BPCC is also offering Waddington shareholders on the register on July 29, a special 3p dividend, 76p for the 8 per cent preference shares and 57p cash for the 6 per cent preference shares.

Investors' Notebook, Page 14

## Second Schroder outsider

By Our Banking Correspondent

Schroder Wagg, the City merchant bank which recently announced the appointment of Mr Win Bischoff as its youngest ever chairman, is strengthening its energy side with the appointment of Mr William Harrison at 34.

Mr Harrison has become a director of the merchant bank after leaving the troubled oil

company Tricentral where he was group treasurer and head of corporate finance.

Mr Bischoff, who is 42, and takes over in October, said yesterday there could well be more external appointments, although probably not at board level. They would probably be in the more sophisticated areas.

## GEC pulls out of Torch deal

GEC has pulled out of its provisional agreement to buy a majority stake in Torch, the troubled microcomputer company.

Instead, Torch's existing shareholders will put up £1m, which the board says is more than sufficient to meet immediate financial requirements.

As a condition of the new funding, Torch's two founders, Mr Martin Vitzland-Boddy and Mr Peter Harris, have resigned as chairman and managing director respectively. Mr Harris will remain on the board and both men retain shareholdings.

Mr Bob Gilkes of Strategic Planning Systems becomes chairman and joint managing director. The other joint managing director is Mr Guy Neely, former finance director of Ginox.

Morgan Grenfell's cash offer on behalf of News Corp Investments, a wholly-owned subsidiary of News Corporation to acquire all the special dividend shares of News International closed yesterday with 3,730,931 acceptances representing 43.6 per cent of shares subject to the offer. This brings the total holding of News Corporation and its subsidiaries to 87.9 per cent.

BMW's turnover was £66.89bn (£1.74m) in the first half of this year, up 15.8 per cent compared with the same period last year.

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## City Editor's Comment

# Third tier needed on securities cake

The traditional complaint of small businessmen is that they cannot raise capital either to start a business from scratch, or to develop one which is already established.

But with the development of the Business Expansion Scheme, the shortage of capital could be a thing of the past. Individuals can put £40,000 a year into a new business and, provided they do not touch the investment for five years, then it qualifies for full tax relief. Top-rate tax payers can therefore get a £40,000 investment for just £10,000.

To overcome the fact that individuals with money rarely meet people with ideas, a host of funds have been set up to act as a conduit.

The latest, launched yesterday, was the Charterhouse Business Expansion Fund and the bank is confident enough to suggest that this fund and those already launched by rival houses could together raise £150m for new businesses.

But just as the money problem appears to have been solved, two more difficulties have emerged. First there is a great reluctance among entrepreneurs to part with shares in return for the new capital.

The second problem is associated. No one likes being locked into a small company, so some mechanism needs to be developed to get the original investor's cash out, hopefully at a profit, after five years.

Going public is not the answer as this might jeopardise the tax reliefs. What is needed is another market specializing in unquoted small company securities, which means Charterhouse and the others should work actively to develop the over-the-counter market.

This would create a viable third tier securities

exchange beneath the Stock Exchange and the Unlisted Securities Market.

So far, there is no great enthusiasm among the authorities for the creation of such a market - but surely it is better that they take such an enterprise under their wing and regulate it properly, rather than shun it.

Whoever advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to close the tax loophole on offshore rollover funds in the last Budget misjudged the market. They ought now to be alarmed at the rate of growth of these funds.

Offshore rollover funds have enormous appeal to the private investor as a means of turning taxable interest into a capital gain. With judicious encashment of investments, all tax can be legitimately avoided.

Since the Revenue called off its hounds, and the Chancellor failed to make any move against rollover funds in the Budget, their growth has been phenomenal.

Warburs, which yesterday extended the currency option on its Mercury Money Market Trust reports money coming in at the rate of £1.5m a week.

Rothschild's fund by far the largest at £620m took £20m last week. The total value of all rollover funds is about £1,500m but could easily top £2,500m by the end of this year.

If investors in these funds were taxed in the same way as with bank deposits, the Exchequer would receive this year at least £60m and possibly even double this figure. At this rate of growth, what will the tax loss be in 12 months?

Whoever advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to close the tax loophole on offshore rollover funds in the last Budget misjudged the market. They ought now to be alarmed at the rate of growth of these funds.

Offshore rollover funds have enormous appeal to the private investor as a means of turning taxable interest into a capital gain. With judicious encashment of investments, all tax can be legitimately avoided.

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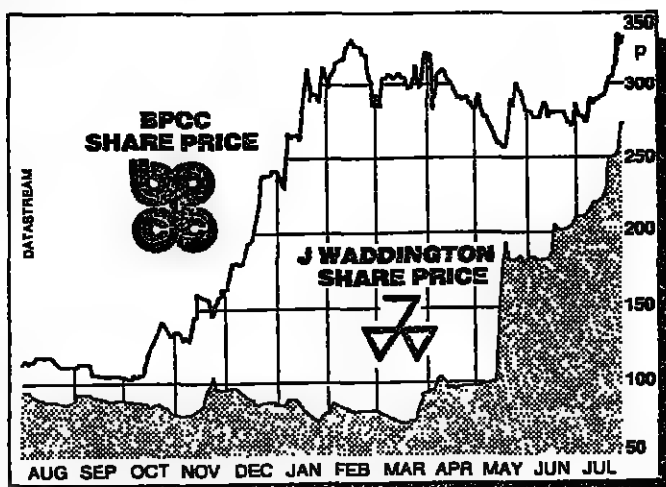
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**INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK** ● edited by Michael Prest

## Stronger challenge for Waddington



## Forward Technology

**Forward Technology Industries**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax profit £111,000 (loss  
£163,000)\*  
Stated earnings 0.3p p(3.1p)\*  
Turnover £14.937m (£12.576m)\*  
Net interim dividend Nil p Nil  
Share price 34p Yield Nil

\*Continuing activities.  
All subsidiaries of the heavily pruned Forward Technology Industries are now back to profit. However, the mountain of debt relating to the discontinued businesses, accounting for about half of the \$520,000 interest charge, still weighs heavily on the profitability for the first half of 1983.

However, borrowings have been whittled down by about £1m from the year end level to £7.5m and the market celebrated the return to pretax profits with a 5p rise to 34p. Unreliable overseas taxes leading to a tax charge of £150,000 for the six months meant continued losses, of £39,000, at the attributable level rising to a loss of £176,000 after extraordinary losses relating to final costs of the rationalization programme.

The best news is in the sound and vision division where operating profits jumped to £341,000 from just £99,000 in the comparable period thanks to the opening up of new market areas such as computer cassettes for video games.

Dec.	2	10201
Mar '84	-	10123
June '84	-	10113
Sept '84	-	10103
Comment: Quite.		

**MILK AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION**  
Average futures prices of representative  
traded on August 1:  
C&S: Cattle, 96.57¢ per lb liv wt (+0.46).  
G&S: Sheep, 135.19¢ per lb mt d c w  
(+18.70).  
M&S: Pigs, 64.67¢ per lb liv wt (-1.34).  
Cattle nos. down 2.5 per cent. ave. price,  
96.66¢ (+0.37).  
Sheep nos. down 4.8 per cent. ave. price,  
135.94¢ (+18.00).  
Pigs up 14.1 per cent. ave. price, 64.61¢.

	WHEAT	RABBY
	Close	Close
Sep	£118.35	124.45
Nov	£120.75	118.95
Jan	£125.10	119.25
	£127.75	

May	£130.76	124.68
July	£154.30	
<b>Total jobs treated</b>		
Wheat: 231		
Barley: 148		

## Westgate chairman elected

**Westgate Insurance Company:** Mr G. Grabscheid has been elected chairman after the retirement of Mr R. S. Lane.

**Lovell & Christmas:** Mr Kevin Hopps has been appointed finance director. He succeeds Mr M. A. Bracey.

**Scicon:** Mr F. Heap, Dr D. G. B. Horne and Mr J. J. O'Malley have joined the board.

**SAC Technology Group:** Mr Raymond Whitfield has joined the board.

**John Laing International:** Mr John Armitt has been appointed assistant managing director. He will be responsible for the company's work in Iraq, Egypt, Nigeria and the Falkland Islands.

**Wolverhampton Abrasives:** Mr R. T. Clark has become director and general manager of the company, a subsidiary of IML.

**Stewart-Wrightson (Reinsurance Brokers):** Mr B. E. Desjardines has become a

**Rittal:** Mr W. G. Eckford has been made managing director.

**Highlands Fabricators:** Mr. Kevin J. Barry, a director of George Wimpey, has been appointed executive deputy chairman from September 1. Mr R. C. Walker will continue as managing director.

**British Telecommunications:**  
Mr John Alvey has been appointed managing director, development and procurement, and engineer-in-chief.

**Intem Computer Systems:**  
Mr David Gare has been appointed chairman and managing director. Mr Ken Brown

**M & G Group:** Mr K F W Allsop has joined the board.

Mr J M Dowlen and Mr J E Sparkes have been appointed departmental directors and Mr M W Gallafent and Mr S D L Perry have become assistant directors.

1982 PG		Low		Bid		Offer		True		Bid		Offer		Yield	
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## COMMODITIES

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LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL			Dec	1	10/23
FUTURES			Mar '84		10/23
London Wheat Futures			Mar '84		10/23
Month	Volume	Settlement	Mar '84		10/23
Jan	76	4114	Mar '84		10/23
Feb	78	4160	Apr '84		10/23
Mar			May '84		10/23
Apr			Jun '84		10/23
May			Jul '84		10/23
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## Marketing and Advertising: Torin Douglas asks why a potential target is being missed



# Marshall's Halifax PLC

Sales £47.25m up 18%  
Pre-tax profit £3.55m up 24%  
Total dividends 6p up 20%

"A good level of activity is being sustained throughout the group, and I am confident that we shall have another satisfactory year."

Mr. David R. Marshall, chairman

A copy of the report and accounts from:  
The Secretary, Marshall's Halifax PLC  
Hall Ings, Southwam, Halifax HX3 9TW  
Telephone: 0422 62651

Concrete products, rock drilling & handling equipment

The marketing world has an obsession about youth. Of all the demographic pigeon-holes into which marketing people like to divide us - AEs, housewives, businessmen and so on - the most common "target group" factor is "young". The definition of young may alter from market to market - it may be 16 to 19-year-olds, it may be 18 to 34-year-olds - but youth is the qualification that appears in most marketing strategy documents rather than middle-age or old age.

Newspapers and magazines are constantly searching for younger readers, since these are the people advertisers want to reach. Channel Four is delighted that its audience is far younger than that of ITV since this will be an asset in attracting advertising revenue. Even manufacturers of products which are purchased throughout one's life, and not simply by the young, aim their marketing campaigns firmly at young people.

This makes sense: many brand decisions are made early in life and rarely changed. For instance, most people never switch bank accounts. Consequently the big four banks devote increasing effort to catch account-holders while they are

young. Cash savings incentives for schoolchildren are an example.

If new customers are coming in the market, a company has a far better chance of winning them to its products than it has of persuading existing users to switch brands. In addition, young people are often thought to have a good deal of disposable income, either because, as children, they receive substantial pocket money or, once they start working, because they have no major financial commitments such as mortgages, or because when newly married they may have two salaries but no children. They are also more likely to be receptive to new ideas.

However, there is a growing realization among many marketing people that this concentration on youth has gone too far and that it is short-sighted to aim products so firmly at young people when the middle-aged have so much disposable income. Older people have more money to spend than has been generally assumed. Yet only financial advisers seem to have grasped this. Older people save and invest more.

There are 18 million people in Britain over the age of 50, of whom almost 9 million are more than 65", Mr Harold Lind, an economic consultant maintains.

"As is often the case with government statistics, however, these figures are potentially misleading to marketers," says Mr Lind. "The definition of income used is 'normal weekly income', which is a category designed to show how much people in employment earn - not the real disposable income of the retired."

"The latter is often supplemented by savings or gifts from families and is helped by the fact that necessary outgoings tend to be very much smaller, due to the absence of a dependent family and the probability that housing costs are lower."

"A further reason sometimes advanced for marketers to ignore the old is that, over the past few years, government policy has tended to work against old age pensioners, thus lowering their purchasing power."

"In fact, this appears to be the reverse of the truth. The major way in which the present

## Ignored generation loses out to the oldest obsession

QUESTIONS are starting to be asked about the advertising man's dictum that young people have money to spend and older people have none. A series of conferences has been held on the subject this year, the last called by Age Concern in London last week when 300 businessmen and members of the organization discussed "Older People in the Consumer Market Place". This article joins in the discussion.

Older Age Groups' Spending, Borrowing and Saving		
%	55-64	65+
of population	15.1	17.8
of expenditure	18.9	11.8
of credit	6.9	2.5
of savings	30.1	34.1

Source: AGS Index

Ownership of Modern Consumer Durables		
	Total	45-54 55-64
Sandwich toaster	33%	35% 31%
Filter coffee machine	21	25 20
Food processor	16	22 17
Rotisserie grill	7	10 4
Microwave oven	4	7 2

Source: Taylor Nelson and Associates

recession has made its impact is through a heavy increase in unemployment. This has undoubtedly affected the younger age groups, particularly those below 25, but relatively has had less impact on those over 50 and, by definition, no impact at all on the retired."

As Mr Lind suggests, over-definition for marketing purposes, since those between the age of 50 and 60 could well be at the highest earnings level of their life, while most those over 65 will rely on a pension. And both groups are almost ignored by the marketing world.

Mr Derek Davies, marketing manager of the IPC women's

magazines group, analysed the list of requests from advertising agencies involving IPC titles. "Of 62 requests, only two involved a target market of over-45s. No fewer than 50 were for targets of the under-45s or the under-35s. Ten had a broad 'all women' or 'all housewives' target. That is a fairly typical balance in our experience, and explains the problem faced by the prospective publisher of a mature market women's monthly."

Mr Davies believes that the public would welcome a magazine aimed specifically at older women, but that lack of interest from advertisers ensures that such a title will not be launched.

There is no magazine produced specifically for the alert, intelligent older woman in mind. *Woman and Home* is one of those magazines that come closest to this ideal but even its publisher regarded with some concern signs that it was increasing its elderly readership.

But while companies profess to be aiming at the younger market for sound commercial reasons, it is arguable that by doing so they are alienating a major potential market.

Rather than treat the old as a separate market, the answer could be to include them in the commercials aimed at the mainstream mass market. "At present some marketing people still fear that if I put somebody from an older age group in my advertising, my product will look old-fashioned," says Mr Mo Drake, deputy chairman of Lintas, the advertising agency.

This reluctance to include older people in commercials is curious when one considers that this group watches proportion-

ally more television than most - around half of ITV viewing, in terms of hours viewed, accounted for by the over-55s.

What makes the problem acute - and why the marketing business is turning its attention to the issue - is not just that the over-50s are seen to have significant disposable income but that people are living longer. This section of the population is getting larger.

Some firms have started to get the message, mainly in the financial field, where a number of companies are producing specific policies and advertisements for the over-50s, notably Sun Life Assurance which has been advertising its 50-plus motor policies with headlines such as "With our motor policy, a 50-year-old expert doesn't have to subsidise a 20-year-old caraway". Saga Holidays is another exception that proves the rule.

For most marketing companies, however, the over-50s are still regarded as "non-consumers", in spite of the fact that for a number of key markets they out-perform the population as a whole.

Mr David Winton, chairman of the Taylor Nelson research company, told the conference that the 45-54 age group was a big buyer of modern consumer durables, such as sandwich toasters, coffee filter machines, food processors and rotisserie grills.

"Overall, the over-50s do seem to be an attractive market," says Mr Winton. "As their children leave home, their lives become emptier, they have more money to spend on themselves and they are often seeking a more meaningful life. Neglect them at your peril."

## Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings) plc

### Return to profitability

#### Directors' Interim Report to Shareholders

Consolidated unaudited results for six months to 30th June 1983	6 Months to 30th June 1983	6 Months to 30th June 1982	Year to 31st Dec 1982
Turnover	£200	£200	£200
Trading Profit (losses) Associate Companies	1,040	(2,251)	(6,885)
Profit/(loss) before Taxation	2,935	(1,348)	(6,340)
Taxation	1,609	(197)	363
Profit/(loss) after Taxation	1,326	(1,151)	(6,703)
Minority Interests	(69)	333	511
Earnings/(loss)	2,257	(856)	(6,192)
Extraordinary Items	(483)	(854)	(19,954)
Profit/(loss) attributable to Shareholders	1,775	(1,712)	(26,146)
Taxation - United Kingdom	(382)	(2,654)	(4,959)
Overseas	1,393	1,934	3,424
Associates	652	523	1,898
Earnings/(loss) per Share	4.3p	(1.6p)	(11.5p)

\*No turnover is included in respect of Associates.

At the Annual General Meeting on 19th July 1983, confirmed to Shareholders that the Company had continued to trade profitably since the Preliminary Announcement of the 1982 Results. I am pleased now to release the unaudited Accounts for the Half Year to the 30th June 1983.

Unless some unforeseeable event or circumstance should arise, your Directors believe that the Company's performance will continue to be satisfactory for the rest of this year.

There will be some further additional extraordinary write-offs at the end of the year resulting from the continuing restructuring and rationalisation of the Company's operations. The benefit from these actions will be realised in 1984 and onwards.

Despite this encouraging return to profitability the Directors are not declaring an Interim Dividend.

SIR MONTAGUE PRICHARD  
CHAIRMAN

1st August 1983

### Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2 %
Barclays	9 1/2 %
BCCI	9 1/2 %
Consolidated Creds	9 1/2 %
C. Hoare & Co.	9 1/2 %
City of London	9 1/2 %
Midland Bank	9 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	9 1/2 %
TSB	9 1/2 %
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2 %

\* 7 day deposit on basis of bank £10,000, 0% £10,000 up to £50,000, 7% £50,000 and over, 0%.

June 1983. Principal Paying Agent.

### SAVE TAX AND CREATE EMPLOYMENT

The Business Expansion Scheme demands your immediate attention.

The 1983 Finance Act enables taxpayers to benefit from investment in expanding British businesses. Relief of up to £40,000 in the current year can be obtained.

For further details complete the coupon below

**HARVARD SECURITIES**  
LIMITED  
Licensed Dealer in Securities  
Harvard House, 42/44 Delfina Street, London SE1 0UQ. Tick box

Please send me without obligation further information on The Business Expansion Scheme. ☐

I should also like to receive, FREE, the next three issues of your Monthly Newsletter. ☐

Name

Address

Tel:

### HAMPTON GOLD MINING AREAS

Results for the year to	31.3.83	31.3.82
Turnover	£10,417	£8,000
Profit before tax	2,468	3,010
Profit after tax	2,318	1,911
Earnings per share	18.57p	13.68p
Dividends per share	3.75p	3.00p

The Chairman, Lord Wakehurst, reports: -

- \* Earnings per share rose 21% to 18.57p.
- \* Dividends per share increased 25% to 3.75p.
- \* The Company is at an exciting stage with new initiatives in gold, coal and oil coming on stream.
- \* Considerable activity has taken place during the year on the Company's North Sea oil interests. In particular, it is proposed to proceed to development of the Balmoral Field in the North Sea. The development plan is currently being considered in preliminary form by the Department of Energy.
- \* New interests have been developed in gold mining and mineral exploration in Australia, with the Paragold Mine in Kalgoorlie producing the first gold in March, 1983. New interests in oil and gas production and coal recovery in the U.S.A. have also been developed. The U.K. Coal Division has been expanded.
- \* Performance of the Whitex Group and the U.K. Coal Division has been particularly encouraging this year.
- \* The £77 million rights issue in April, 1983, has materially strengthened the Company.

Copies of the 1983 Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary, Hampton Gold Mining Areas PLC, Management House, Parker Street, London WC2R 3PT.

## Coca-Cola Bottling of New York Finance N.V.

Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

Notice of Redemption to Holders of  
6 3/4 % Convertible Subordinated Debentures  
due August 15, 1993

Pursuant to Article Eleven of the Indenture dated as of August 15, 1978 among Coca-Cola Bottling of New York Finance N.V., The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of New York, Inc., and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as trustee ("Trustee"), as amended by the First Supplemental Indenture dated August 13, 1981, EACH DEBENTURE WILL BE REDEEMED ON THE DATE, AT THE PRICE AND ON THE TERMS SPECIFIED BELOW:

REDEMPTION DATE: August 15, 1983  
REDEMPTION PRICE: \$1,030.00 per Debenture  
DEBENTURES TO BE REDEEMED: All outstanding Debentures

INTEREST: COUPONS:  
On the Redemption Date, the Redemption Price together with any accrued interest will become due and payable upon each Debenture redeemed. The coupon for each Debenture which matures on August 15, 1983 shall be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner. After the Redemption Date interest shall cease to accrue on each such Debenture and coupons maturing after such date shall be void.

HOW TO REDEEM:  
Debentures, together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date, are to be surrendered for payment either by hand delivery or by mail, to the Corporate Trust Office of the Trustee in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, the main office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London, Paris and Zurich, Banque Paribas-Lombard S.A. in Brussels, Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient S.A. in Paris, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited in London, Swiss Bank Corporation in Zurich, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg in Luxembourg and Bank Morgan Leuchters N.V. in Amsterdam, along with the name (and address) in which the cash shall be issued.

CONVERSION:  
As a result of certain mergers of which the Debentureholders were previously notified and pursuant to the First Supplemental Indenture, EACH DEBENTURE IS CONVERTIBLE INTO THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE \$1,155.54 IN CASH, without any interest accumulated thereon.

TERMINATION OF CONVERSION:  
The right to convert Debentures for \$1,155.54 in cash per Debenture will terminate at the close of business on August 10, 1983. Debentureholders who convert will not be entitled to payment of any interest accrued on the Debentures since August 15, 1982. Debentures surrendered between August 11 and August 16, 1983 will not be converted but will be held for redemption at a rate of \$1,030.00 per Debenture on August 15, 1983.

HOW TO CONVERT:  
Holders who desire to convert such Debentures into cash at the rate of \$1,155.54 per Debenture may do so by tendering such Debentures in the same manner described above as Holders who wish to redeem Debentures, provided such Debentures are accompanied by a written notice requesting such conversion and stating the name (with address) in which the cash shall be issued.

As a result of the foregoing, Debentureholders have a right to:

(1) surrender their Debentures for redemption on or after August 15, 1983 and receive \$1,030.00 per Debenture; or

(2) convert their Debentures on or before the close of business on August 10, 1983 and receive \$1,155.54 per Debenture.

COCA-COLA BOTTLING  
OF NEW YORK FINANCE N.V.

July 6, 1983

## CITICORP

and subsidiaries

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(In Millions of Dollars)

	June 30 1983
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$4,514
Deposits at Interest with Banks	11,160
Investment Securities	4,812
Trading Account Securities	2,023
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements	4,840
Loans and Lease Financing, Net	
Commercial Loans (Less allowance for possible losses on loans of \$329 and \$432 in 1983 and 1982, respectively)	\$82,187
Consumer Loans (Less allowance for credit losses of \$203 and \$169, in 1983 and 1982, respectively)	24,297
Lease Financing (Less allowance for possible losses of \$7 in 1983 and 1982)	1,743
Total Loans and Lease Financing, Net	\$88,227
Customers' Acceptance Liability	8,030
Premises and Equipment	1,682
Interest and Fees Receivable	1,812
Other Assets	3,333
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$180,193</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Demand Deposits in Domestic Offices	\$8,829
Time Deposits in Domestic Offices	19,145
Deposits in Overseas Offices	50,947
Total Deposits	\$78,921
Purchased Funds and Other Borrowings	21,121
Acceptances Outstanding	5,073
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	2,498
Other Liabilities	3,481
Interest-Bearing Debt (Original maturities from one to 15 years)	7,964
Long-Term Debt (Original maturities of 15 years or more)	2,465
Convertible Notes	349
Redeemable Preferred Stock	40
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	
Preferred Stock (Without Par Value)	\$390
Common Stock (\$4.00 par)	546
Surplus	894
Retained Earnings	3,853
Common Stock in Treasury, at Cost	(382)
<b>Total Stockholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$5,391</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$180,193</b>

## General Electric Credit International N.V.

9 3/4 % Guaranteed Notes Due 1991

Interested persons are hereby reminded that payment of the second and final installment of the purchase price of the above-mentioned 9 3/4 % Guaranteed Notes Due 1991 (the "Notes") of General Electric Credit International N.V. ("International"), such installment being an amount equal to 80% of the principal amount, may be made on August 1, 1983 by persons shown in the records of either Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Operator of the Euro-clear System, or Ceditel S.A. as being entitled to such Notes.

Payment of such final installment should be made to the London office of The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association) at the address noted below. No payment made after August 1, 1983 shall be accepted unless accompanied by a further payment representing interest accrued at the rate of 14 1/4 % per annum on the amount of such payment calculated from and including August 1, 1983 to but excluding the date of actual payment on the basis of a 360 day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each.

No person is under any obligation to pay or cause to be paid the final installment of the issue price.

Persons entitled to the Notes upon payment of the final installment are reminded that on August 15, 1983 International shall cease to have an obligation to accept payment of such final installment, and in the event of a failure to make payment of the final installment in respect of any Note on or before August 15, 1983, International will be entitled to retain the first installment of the issue price previously paid for such Note and will have no obligation to repay such installment or to pay interest thereon for any period prior to, including or subsequent to August 1, 1983.

Inquiries concerning payment of the final installment on the Notes should be directed to either of the offices of The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association) set forth below:

(For inquiries but not for payment)	(For inquiries and for payment)
The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association) Corporate Trust Administration 1 New York Plaza New York, New York 10081 U.S.A. Mr. Frank E. Davis, Jr. (212) 676-4083	The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association) Woolgate House Coleman Street London EC2P 2HD England Attention: Corporate Trust Dept. (01) 726-5242/(01) 726-5468 Telex No. 8954881 CMB G

General Electric Credit International N.V.

Dated: July 7, 1983



## MARKET REPORT

## Dunlop's overseas control

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin, Aug 1. Dealings end, Aug 12. Dealings day, Aug 15. Settlement day, Aug 22.

The company believes that the American-held shares do represent individual speculative purchases rather than a single source block. It has had several inquiries from new shareholders asking what Dunlop does. And the company has been built up steadily Morgan and

On the stock market, where Dunlop shares were unchanged at 62p yesterday, the group is valued at £89m. Pegi has suggested it is a long-term holder and has a deal for joint control of Dunlop's Malaysian interests awaiting Malaysian government approval.

Elsewhere, the first day of the new account was marked by a heavy early morning fall in leading share prices as the market responded to the sharp overnight fall on Wall Street on Friday.

Poor American money supply figures also heightened fears of higher interest rates in New York, but the London market recovered during the afternoon to leave the FT Index down by 4.1 points at 707.1 at the close.

Gilt were down by 1/2 at their worst, but also came back and

the FT Index closed down 0.14 at 78.85. Among the leading shares ICI were down by 10p at one stage, but later rallied to finish 2p down at 524p. Shares of Boots were effectively unchanged at 166p in their new slimmed down form.

Analysts are looking for a 25 per cent increase in 1983 profits, this year at 1982. Estimates, the property group, its shares stand at 19p. Against stated assets of 29p per share, and the company has now re-set 30 per cent of the Pacific Professional Centre, in the United States, which has been a problem investment since an important tenant left the premises last year.

Amara Holdings returned to the market at 5p, to close at 7p, after the share suspension and capital reconstruction.

Much of the early excitement

was provided by simultaneous announcements from Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of British Printing & Communication Corporation. Mr Maxwell upped his bid for John Waddington, the Monopoly games company, from £13m to £18m, while announcing details of a £20m scheme to redevelop the old Waddington printing plant site at Watford.

BPPC shares were down 6p at 106p by the afternoon, with Waddington shares jumping 20p to 280p in early trading, later to fall back to close at 4p at 264p.

Meanwhile, shares of Norton Opax, the lottery tickets company, which announced it was pulling out of the bidding for Waddington were down 5p at 123p on publication of the news.

Bank shares were also out of favour in the middle of the reporting season. Barclays led the sector down, falling 10p to close at 479p, while Lloyds Bank shares were down by 30p at 514p after going ex dividend. Midland Bank, held firm at 444p, but National Westminster, also ex dividend, were down by 25p at 619p.

## TAYLOR WOODROW

TEAMWORK IN DEVELOPMENT WORLDWIDE

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg % pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	pence	%	P/E
80	80	80	Murray's	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 1st	80	-	-	8.4	8.8	
80	80	80	New Britain	80	-	-	3.1	8.8	
80	80	80	Do 2nd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 3rd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 4th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 5th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 6th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 7th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 8th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 9th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 10th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 11th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 12th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 13th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 14th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 15th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 16th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 17th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 18th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 19th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 20th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 21st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 22nd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 23rd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 24th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 25th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 26th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 27th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 28th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 29th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 30th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 31st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	

## SHIPPING

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg % pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	pence	%	P/E
80	80	80	Do 1st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 2nd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 3rd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 4th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 5th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 6th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 7th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 8th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 9th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 10th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 11th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 12th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 13th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 14th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 15th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 16th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 17th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 18th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 19th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 20th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 21st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 22nd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 23rd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 24th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 25th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 26th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 27th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 28th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 29th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 30th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 31st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	

## OIL

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg % pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	pence	%	P/E
80	80	80	Do 1st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 2nd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 3rd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 4th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 5th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 6th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 7th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 8th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 9th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 10th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 11th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 12th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 13th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 14th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 15th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 16th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 17th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 18th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 19th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 20th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 21st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 22nd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 23rd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 24th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 25th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 26th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 27th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 28th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 29th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 30th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 31st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	

## PROPERTY

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg % pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	pence	%	P/E
80	80	80	Do 1st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 2nd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 3rd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 4th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 5th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 6th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 7th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 8th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 9th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 10th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 11th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 12th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 13th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 14th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 15th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 16th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 17th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 18th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 19th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 20th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 21st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 22nd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 23rd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 24th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 25th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 26th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 27th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 28th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 29th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 30th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 31st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

1982/83 High Low Company Price Chg % pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	pence	%	P/E
80	80	80	Do 1st	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 2nd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 3rd	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 4th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 5th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 6th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 7th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 8th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 9th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 10th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 11th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 12th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 13th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 14th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
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80	80	80	Do 97th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
80	80	80	Do 98th	80	-	-	2.78	3.3	
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Dixons, the High Street group, last week announced a £21m expansion programme reflecting consumer interest in electronics. ROGER WOOLNOUGH talks to Mark Souhami, managing director of the retail division.

## Come into the shop and try a computer

In the High Streets of Britain, they are trying to get to grips with the microcomputer. As consumer interest soars, and sales mushroom, many stores are seizing the chance to expand their business. Yet while retailers have no doubts about the microcomputer's significance, uncertainties continue to cloud the way these new opportunities are to be exploited.

One retail group which has grasped the micro is Dixons. The company tested a computer centre in one store at the end of 1981, and the operation went national last July. Today about 30 Dixons stores have large areas devoted to computers, and every one of the group's 260 branches now has some kind of computer centre.

But Mark Souhami, managing director of the Dixons group retail division, admits that the way in which computers are marketed is still in an unstable state.

"We have not positioned Dixons at this time," he says. "All we have done is identify that marketing computers is going to be extremely important to us because it interacts with other aspects of our business. We think this product is right at the core of what we are all about."

At present, Dixons believes the whole business is in a transient phase of educating the user, or even of identifying the user.

Later it will enter a stage where there is an informed and aware purchaser, as with calculators and other products. "Then you will need a different type of marketing."

The target area which Dixons has staked out is essentially the high end of the home computer market and the low end of the business market. The company has no doubts that much of the action will be at the retail level, because as prices fall the acquisition of a computer will become a retail rather than a business purchase.

"I doubt whether these days many people would dream of buying a calculator from an office equipment company," says Souhami.

But how does a group like Dixons, which until now has specialized in photographic equipment and consumer electronics, extend its scope to the strange new world of computer hardware and software? David



Mark Souhami: Educating the user

Gilbert, a Dixons senior product manager, explains three steps which the company has taken.

"The most crucial thing," he says, "is that we must have salesmen in our shops capable of demonstrating the machine, and showing the customer the different applications. This is quite a complex exercise, because for each of the computers we sell there are different software packages, and different types of language."

Over a year ago, Dixons started sending sales staff on training courses, so that at least one member from each of the 260 branches is capable of programming a computer. "We don't pretend we've got very far along this route," admits Souhami. "There are 2,500 people out there, and it will take a long time to train them all. And there's definitely a generation gap with some of the older managers."

Next, Dixons decided it was essential to create an environment in the stores which is conducive to learning about computers. These computer centres are equipped with desks and chairs, and a range of computers and software packages with which customers can experiment. Trained staff is on hand to give assistance and advice.

This tackles what Souhami sees as one of the computer's key differences compared with other consumer products: "You have to be able to operate it in

the store," he explains. "With most products, the customer knows in advance what it will do, like a lawnmower. Or the demonstration is relatively simple, as with a television set or video recorder, or non-existent, as with a camera. But in order to be sold, a computer actually has to be used. There are considerable problems in that fact."

Inviting passers-by into your store to try out a computer can have its drawbacks. "A lot of people are just entertaining themselves," says Souhami. "We haven't cracked this problem. We are not being all-knowing about this, we are being very careful not to pontificate."

The third aspect of Dixons' strategy is software. As computers are not compatible with each other, separate software has to be stocked for each one. This could easily get out of hand, and Dixons has approached the problem in two ways.

"For each computer system we stock four, six or perhaps a dozen titles which we believe are the winners," says Gilbert. "They also span a large spectrum of interest."

To back this up, there is Dixons Software Express, a mail order service for computer and TV games software.

Sales are made by catalogue which lists more than 400 different titles. It is not all space games and Pac-Man, there's a good selection of educational software, too.

"A lot of software is junk," claims Ian Williams, a Dixons buyer. "We have tried to select the best - software which actually does something for the customer."

So far, he says, most home computers have been used mainly to play games, but he believes this is changing. "The main reason the consumer believes he is buying the product in the first place is to educate himself."

As educational software improves, it becomes possible to use the computer for this purpose. The Dixons catalogue includes teach-yourself software for programming, maths, foreign languages, and other areas of study, and a selection of "home office" applications like word processing.

## Hewlett Packard takes the offensive

Worried that it may lose out on the personal computer market, Hewlett-Packard is geared up for an all-out attack, with a major internal reorganization and the launch of products which concentrate on high performance.

In terms of 1982 worldwide computer revenues, Hewlett-Packard lies seventh, behind IBM, DEC, Burroughs, NCR, Control Data and Sperry, but it believes that only IBM and DEC will retain their positions until 1986 because they have adapted to the micro market.

Hewlett-Packard aims to become number three by 1986, by gathering its diverse computer activities into five strategic areas which will focus on business development, personal computing, information networking, marketing, central processors and software.

This is "contrary to the original policies laid down by the company's founders, which have proved successful in other areas such as scientific and medical instruments."

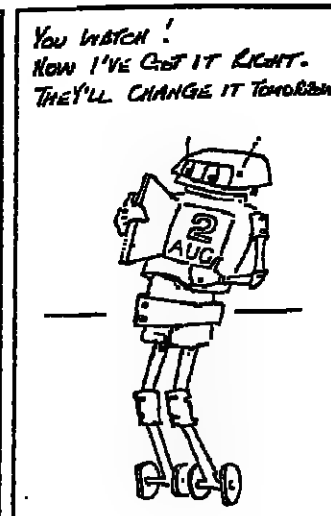
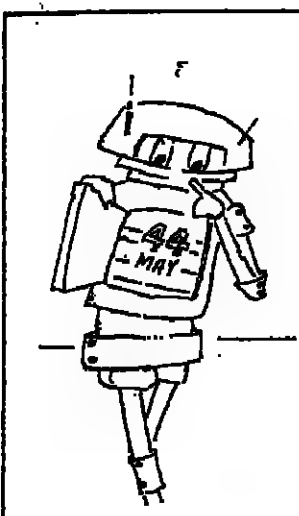
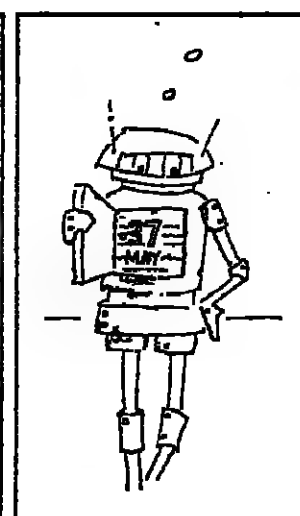
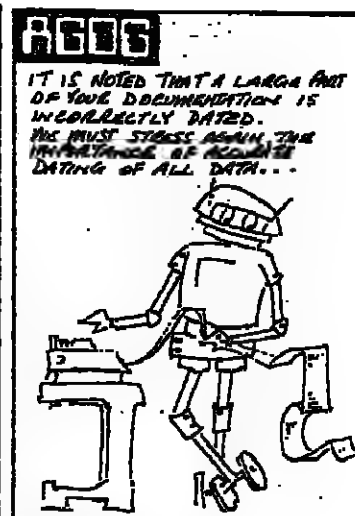
"The company consisted of small entities to foster internal competition," explained John Goding, head of the Business Development Group and former personal computer manager. "Our challenge is to re-focus without destroying our original attributes and reputation."

Hewlett-Packard's change of approach is to be matched by a new range of products.

Three additions to the HP3000 business computers range have been announced initially, to fill in current gaps and provide increased performance capabilities. These are the series 42 and 48, which offer improvements of 20-30% over the existing series 40 and 44, respectively, and the top-end series 68 capable of supporting 8Mbytes of memory, 400 terminals, 24 disc drives, and 24 intelligent network processors, which Hewlett-Packard claims offers up to a 100 per cent advance on the series 64.

Cash incentives are offered to encourage existing customers to upgrade to new models. The latest release of the HP Multi-Programming Executive operating system may also prove an attraction. MPE-V supports concurrent processing with high-speed disc caching of memory, and is available as an add-on to the recently announced series 39 low-cost entry level system.

Maggie McLening



## Will Britain take the plunge?

### THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

Britain is again being courted by the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics (IBI), the UNESCO affiliate responsible for developing computer technology in the Third World.

Julian Bogod, director of the United Kingdom Council for Computing Development, is championing IBI's cause in this country. At meetings with government officials and industry representatives he puts what he sees as the strong case for Britain joining the Rome-based organization.

Mr Bogod believes that the extremely ambitious billion dollar programme of information technology projects being planned by IBI really will take off (though probably not, he admits, quite at the \$100m level) and that the British computer industry would gain important new Third World markets if the United Kingdom takes part.

Less than a quarter of all United Kingdom members have joined IBI, and France, Italy and Spain are the only European participants. As a result, Mr Bogod says, the French and Italian computer industries will win business and goodwill in the developing world.

The Government considered joining IBI in 1980 and 1982 but decided not to take the plunge. There are several reasons for official scepticism about the organisation. For example:

- Doubts about whether IBI has the technical and managerial strengths that will be required for its ambitious programme;

- A feeling that IBI is so dominated by the French and Italians that Britain would have to make a disproportionate effort to bring its influence to bear;

- Belief that British efforts would be better concentrated on bilateral computer projects in specific developing countries;

Political distaste for an organisation, many of whose members have left-wing governments, whose major conferences are held in Cuba and whose director-general, Fernin Barnasconi, is an Argentinian.

Some observers point out that IBI needs Britain much more than we need IBI. British membership would not only bring the organisation much needed funds (the United Kingdom subscription would be in the region of \$5m) but also persuade several other Commonwealth countries to join. Membership is currently skewed towards French and Spanish speaking countries in Africa and Latin America.

Worse still for IBI, the French Government - hard-pressed financially and committed to its own expensive Centre Mondiale in Paris - is threatening to withdraw.

Nonetheless, Mr Bogod believes IBI now has the managerial and technical skills to succeed. France would not really pull out because French industry is too closely involved already and because withdrawal would provoke a political outcry from French speaking members. And the one way to make certain that France remained in IBI would be for Britain to join.

IBI's budget rose from \$2.7m in 1977/78 to \$14.5m in 1981/82 as the organization began to change from a waffling shop to a body sponsoring practical projects and training computer staff from the Third World. Activity should build up on a larger scale from next year, when IBI is to hold a big conference in Havana with computer industry representatives to drum up more support. (The programme is called SPIN, for Strategies and Policies for Informatics.)

Ten major projects are already under way and in most cases IBI is providing about one third of the funding, with most coming from participating governments. The biggest is a \$4.9m project to establish a national legal information system for Argentina, based on one set up for the Italian Supreme Court. Others include a French-Tunisian project to create a computer system for developing applications in Arabic (\$500,000) and a Spanish-Cuban project to link Cuba into Spain's telephone network.

Although IBI was spawned by Unesco in 1974, it does not count as a proper United Nations agency. One important difference, apart from IBI's smaller size, is its close involvement with industry. Mr Bogod believes that, apart from any altruistic motives for helping the Third World, the interests of the British computer

industry would be served best by joining IBI this year when it really needs us and we would gain maximum credit. If we wait until after the SPIN programme has taken off next year, he says, Britain will not get such favourable terms.

### Nine second operation

SINCLAIR RESEARCH, the pioneering British home computer company, has launched the long delayed Microdrive for its Spectrum computer.

The £50 device, which is based on an entirely new type of tape cartridge, stores up to 85,000 characters (85K Bytes) of information and it can load a full programme into the Spectrum in nine seconds - an operation that takes several minutes from a conventional cassette.

The Microdrive will be made available by mail order first, to the 500,000 Spectrum owners in the order in which they bought their computers.



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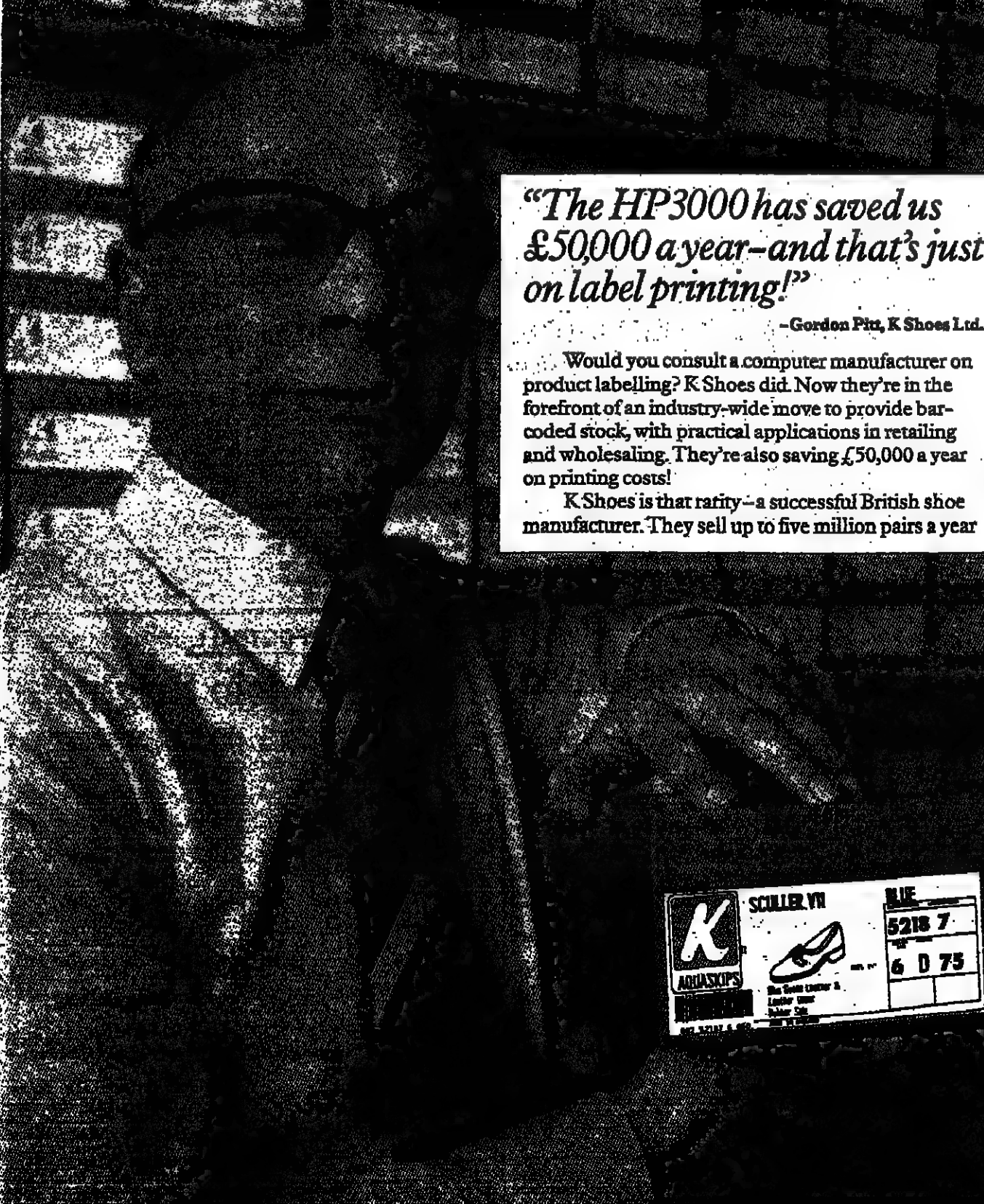
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# What if you chose Hewlett-Packard as a business computer partner?



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- Gordon Pitt, K Shoes Ltd.


Would you consult a computer manufacturer on product labelling? K Shoes did. Now they're in the forefront of an industry-wide move to provide bar-coded stock, with practical applications in retailing and wholesaling. They're also saving £50,000 a year on printing costs!

K Shoes is that rarity - a successful British shoe manufacturer. They sell up to five million pairs a year from their ranges for men, women and children and offer the widest range of shoe sizes and fittings in Europe.

**Problem:** Preparing 24,000 box labels a day with hundreds of size, colour and coding variations.

**The solution:** An HP 3000 business computer driving an HP laser printer. As well as printing all the right details of each pair of shoes, it adds useful refinements like a digitised drawing of the shoe, and a tear-off stock-control slip.

Systems and Computer Services Manager, Gordon Pitt, says: "The HP system was the only one that could do what we wanted. The fact that it could do it faster, better and cheaper than the old ways was a very nice bonus indeed."



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Using an HP 3000 for labelling shoes is just one example of the way Hewlett-Packard computers produce measurable results in specific business applications.

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About HP in the UK\*  
Size: Among the top 500 UK companies. Turnover: £168m.  
Current growth rate: 42% p.a. UK employees: 2,400.  
1982 capital expenditure: £8.8m.

\*AS QUOTED IN HEWLETT-PACKARD LIMITED'S 1982 REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

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## Cricket: Cairns man of the match, New Zealand men of the century



August is a wicket month, particularly if your name is Lance Cairns. It took a bowler's harvest of 10 scalps to put that smile on the face of the reaper

## The underdogs break their chains

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

**HEADLINE:** New Zealand beat England by five wickets. Despite an heroic effort by Willis to stop them, New Zealand gained their first Test victory in England at 4.45 yesterday. Needing 101 to win, they lost all their main batsmen before Hadlee and Coney scraped together the last 20 runs.

Gower helped Willis to save England from a much worse defeat. Just as he did on that great occasion against Australia at Headingley in 1981, when he took eight for 43, Willis came roaring down the hill from the Kirkstall Lane End, arms flailing and legs pumping. That he did not think it was worth bringing in Botham until New Zealand were only two runs short of victory was a sad indictment of Botham's form.

A year ago Willis would have handed Botham the ball and said "Come on now, you and I can do this together." As it was, he had the enthusiastic support of Cowans and, after 12 overs of New Zealand's innings, he brought on Dilley.

With five for 35 in 14 overs, he bowled unconvincingly through New Zealand's innings - Willis took his tally of Test wickets to 300, a number exceeded only by Lillie, Gibbs and Trueman. But this was New Zealand's happy day. There was a famous victory, thoroughly deserved. With 10 wickets in all - seven in England's first innings and another three yesterday - Cairns was made man of the match.

match. New Zealand had been trying since 1931 to beat England in England. Now that they have done it, the two sides will go to Lord's on Thursday week for the third of the four Test matches with the scores level.

England know, as I fancy they always did, that they have a real fight on their hands.

Their last four wickets added 98 yesterday, which was really all they could have hoped for.

They lost four wickets added 98 yesterday, which was really all they could have hoped for. They lost four wickets added 98 yesterday, which was really all they could have hoped for. They lost four wickets added 98 yesterday, which was really all they could have hoped for.

In the end, off the last ball of Cairns's next over, Gower reached a chanceless 100, his sixth for England, though even then Cowans, slow to answer the call for a quick single into the covers, would have been run out by a better underarm return from Coney.

It was Gower's eighty-ninth Test innings and his fifty-first Test match. The first of his Test hundreds was also against New

Zealand, in 1978. It could be said, I suppose, that for a player of such abundant talent, batting three, four or five for England, a hundred in every 15 innings is not quite the ratio it should be. But he is still only 26 and, being the player he is, with the temperament he possesses, it is more to be expected.

For England's last wicket Gower and Cowans made 31. Cowans doing more or less as Gower told him. Ten minutes after lunch, a new ball having

just been taken, Cowans was well caught at short leg by Martin Crowe. New Zealand went in at 2.0; by 3.15 they were 61 for four and of these 16 were extras. Willis bowled, all told, 10 no-balls and, as he and Cowans fly, Taylor needed springs in his heels to reach their more frantic efforts.

Edger was first out, caught in the gully playing tentatively at a short ball. Wright and Howarth were caught at short midwicket. At 60 Wright played the same kind of stroke, only to short extra cover. They both took near half-volleyed a little too much for granted. Martin Crowe went to a short-leg catch off last and pad. Lamb throwing himself forward to make it.

At 83 Willis bowled Crowe. With 18 needed and Willis bowling as fast as anyone of 34 probably ever has, and five wickets down, there was scope yet for a desperate finish, even for England to win. When New Zealand had 104 to make to beat West Indies at Dunedin in 1979 they managed it only with their last pair together. There must have been some ugly reminders of that in the New Zealand dressing-room yesterday.

But Coney and Hadlee got away with a good deal of playing and missing, and although it was not until after tea that some smiling faces began to appear on the New Zealand balcony, they were fortunate to have two such experienced campaigners to see them anxiously, slowly and thankfully home.

Watching their victory was Walter Hadlee, at different times their captain, chairman and president, and the father of their finest bowler. No one had more reason to be thrilled by what he saw.

I thought of Martin Donnelly in Sydney, where he has lived for the last 30 years, toasting Howarth and his team; of John Reid, their greatest all-rounder, doing the same in Johannesburg, where he has recently made his home; of M. L. Page, Jack Cowie, Bert Sutcliffe, "Giff" Vivian; and of those of a later generation like Bev Congdon and Graham Dowling and, of course, Glenn Turner, who did much to make New Zealand a side to be reckoned with. I thought, too, of Gordon Leggatt, who until his death was one of their great cricket counsellors.

It was good to see New Zealand break their chains, just as it was in Wellington in February, 1978 when, for the first time, they beat England in New Zealand. Of the eight players who played there and also here at Headingley, three are New Zealanders - Howarth, Wright and Hadlee. The five Englishmen are Willis, Taylor, Botham, Randall and Edmonds. The weather in Wellington was much the same as yesterday - bright, cool and very breezy. Hadlee on that occasion took 10 wickets in the match. Now, amazingly, he took none. No one, though, on Saturday, when the game effectively was won and lost, did more to sow the seeds of doubt in the minds of England's batsmen.

Meiborne (Reuter) - The Australian Cricket Board yesterday fined the Test vice-captain, David Hookes, A\$1,200 (some £665) for comments he made about the Australian World Cup captain, Kim Hughes, in a radio interview. The fine was the heaviest the board, cricket's ruling body in Australia, has imposed since a players' code of behaviour was introduced in 1980.

Hookes suggested, in an interview with an Adelaide radio station following his return from the World Cup in England in June, that the wicketkeeper, Rod Marsh, should be the Australian captain.

The board's acting chairman, Bob Merriman, said after the 90-minute hearing that he had no doubt Hookes had breached his World Cup contract by his remarks.

After the hearing, Hookes issued a statement deeply regretting his words. "It has been, nor will be, my intention to demean the office of the Australian Test captaincy, arguably the most important in Australian sport," he said. Hookes said his comments breached a principle that had always been held by all sportsmen in regard to a team member's responsibility to his captain.

Merriman said in a statement after fining Hookes: "There is no suggestion that the comments are detrimental to the relationship with the host country (England). However, the comments are detrimental to the game of cricket and the touring party."

Meanwhile, the board's executive director, David Richards, said he was still studying remarks by the fast bowler, Jeff Thomson, about the Australian captaincy in the *News of the World* newspaper last month before deciding whether to take action against the player. Richards said he believed the quotes in the article came from a television interview made with Thomson in Brisbane. He has been studying videotapes of the interview.

Richards said he hoped to make a decision in a day or so on the Thomson case.

Essex have granted Kim McEwen, the South African batsman, a benefit year in 1984. McEwen, aged 31, made his debut nine years ago and has since scored 14,000 first-class runs and hit 43 centuries. He became the first batsman this summer to reach 1,000 for the season.

The Surrey batsman Monte Lynch, denied reports yesterday that he is joining the West Indies rebel side in South Africa. He will instead be playing in the West Indies starting with two months in Barbados.

The Dutch international footballer, Michel Van Der Korput, is to return home from Italy to play for his former club, Feyenoord, Van Der Korput, who moved to Torino from Feyenoord in 1980, is reported to have signed a one-year contract.

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## Zaheer lives on his nerves to keep Hampshire at bay

By Alan Ross

**PORTSMOUTH:** Gloucestershire, with four second-innings wickets in hand, are 15 runs ahead of Hampshire.

Hampshire seem to like coming with a late run in the county championship and this summer is no exception. Hospitably put in by Gloucestershire on Saturday, they ran up 362 for four wickets. Yesterday they bowled Gloucestershire out soon after lunch for 153 and then had them reeling at 13 for three.

Had Zaheer not been dropped three times in half hour the match could have been over by tea. As it was Zaheer, in an innings that was a mixture of the apprehensive and the magnificent, made 87, Higginell and Stoddard both scored 50s, and the process became rather more drawn out.

On a cloudy, blustery morning nearly every Gloucestershire batsman got a start. At 74 for two, with Zaheer apparently established, the follow-on was not even worth contemplating. But Marshall bowled Zaheer with a ball of great pace and full length and the innings disappeared.

At lunch Gloucestershire were 119 for seven, Marshall and Tremlett having shared the wickets. While Pocock rested them, Russell Chide, his cut to good effect, 48 coming off 10 overs. Cowans, whose gentle off spinners had received a buffeting, then had Chide's stomach.

He bowled Sainsbury first ball and Gloucestershire second ball, and soon Gloucestershire were batting again, 209 behind.

Stoddard, nursing an injury, did not open the innings, which ran disastrously. In Malvern's first over, Romaine, going for a third run, was run out by Jeay's throw from the

long-off boundary. At 10 Broad went to a reflex catch in the gully off Marshall and in the same over Bainbridge was bowled.

Zaheer, greeted by some fast and vicious short pitched bowling from Marshall, made it plain that he was in no mood to hang about.

Once Marshall had worn himself out Zaheer returned to normality. Altogether he made 87 out of a partnership of 109 with Higginell, hitting a six and 11 fours, and then was caught at the wicket driving at Malvern.

Two more wickets fell quickly and at 135 for six it looked time to be packing up.

**HAMPSHIRE:** First Innings, 362 for 4 dec 10.1. Smith 125, M. C. J. Nicholas 76.

**GLoucestershire:** First Innings, 153 for 4 dec 10.1. Smith 125, M. C. J. Nicholas 76.

**FALL OF WICKETS:** 1-31, 2-41, 3-74, 4-77, 5-97, 6-99, 7-103, 8-151, 9-151, 10-153. **BOWLING:** Marshall, 15-4-25-2; Malone, 11-0-0-0; Tremlett, 10-0-0-0; Pocock, 10-0-0-0; Cowans, 10-0-0-0.

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## SPORT 19

## AMERICA'S CUP



Fesq: 'Australia II valid'

## Yacht's keel of approval

Newport, Rhode Island (AP) - Officials of the seven overseas entries in the America's Cup yesterday approved Australia II as a valid 12-metre yacht.

The decision, by William Fessenden, the American Cup committee, referred to a letter from Anthony Watts, the Englishman who chartered the group which measured the Cup yacht. In Mr Watts had said all the challenger entries had been declared eligible.

The structure of Australia II, the leading boat in the challenger series, had been called into question because of the shape of her keel, which includes fins sloping downwards on either side.

The New York Yacht Club made an unexpected move to have Australia II thrown out in a letter to a member of the measurement committee from Robert W. McCullough. He claimed that the radical new keel could have violated the 12-metre rules by increasing Australia II's draft when she heels over.

Mr McCullough, the head of the club's America's Cup committee, said in his letter that there was no question that Australia II's keel appendages were "a peculiarity."

A 12-metre is a racing yacht which must conform to a complex formula that includes sail area, weight, draft, and other factors. The 12-metre rule is a racing yacht which must conform to a complex formula that includes sail area, weight, draft, and other factors.

Australia II's crew keeps the boat's underbody clothed in plastic sheets when she is out of the water so that nobody can see or photograph it. Warren Jones, the executive director of the Australian group, said the boat was measured twice in Australia and once by the New York Yacht Club's own experts and each time had been declared a legitimate 12-metre.

Meanwhile, the British yacht, Victory '83, led Canada I at every mark of the 24.5-mile course and finished 3 minutes ahead of the Australian in a trial race on Rhode Island Sound. Victory '83 now faces two important days of racing in which she will meet four of the leading five challengers. By Thursday she will know whether she has qualified for the semi-finals.

The Italian yacht, Azurra, had a runaway win over the Australian yacht Advance on Sunday, finishing 7 minutes 26 seconds ahead of the Australian. Azurra's victory streak to 12 in beating France 3 by 3 min 13 sec.

Overall, the British yacht, Victory '83, led Canada I at every mark of the 24.5-mile course and finished 3 minutes ahead of the Australian in a trial race on Rhode Island Sound. Victory '83 now faces two important days of racing in which she will meet four of the leading five challengers. By Thursday she will know whether she has qualified for the semi-finals.

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## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, and 7.45; keep fit between 8.45 and 9.00; tonight's television preview between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.30 and 8.30; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; and gardening hints from Don Hoyle between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Champion the Wonder Horse is suspected of killing someone (9.25 Jackanory (9.40 The Amazing Adventures of Morph, introduced by Tony Hart (9.45 Why Don't You...? Ideas from Scotland for young people with time on their hands (9.10) Closedown.

1.05 News After Noon with Michael Cole and Vivien Cresswell. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 1.22 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial headlines with subtitles. 1.25 Babel (1.40 Intermexco on Inter-State 5, Cardiff Polytechnic Choirs' 1977 tour of the States.

2.30 Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales Live coverage of the ceremony of the crowning of the winning bard. 3.30 Songs of Wales from Crowstone St George's United Reform Church, Southdown (shown on Sunday) 4.18 Regional news (not London).

4.20 Play School Show earlier on BBC 2 4.45 Battle of the Planes Animated science fiction adventures 5.05 John Craven's Newsworld 5.10 Happy Birthday, Animal Magic Johnny Morris with Terry Nutkin begin a new series celebrating the programme's 21st anniversary.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Nationwide During this, the last week of Nationwide, the programme takes a retrospective look at past triumphs. Tonight Michael Barnatt reflects on the major stories covered during its 14 year history.

6.55 The Wonderful World of Disney presented by Walt Disney. The master introduces a cartoon history of music-making. With the voices of the Andrews Sisters.

7.45 The Freddie Star Showcase From the Harrogate Centre the introduced special guests, Jukka. Supporting acts include Katie Macabach, The Chuckie Brothers and Bella Donna.

8.30 Only Fools and Horses The two of a quick profit prove to be irresistible for the South London spin but even Rodney and Grandad can see that the deal is a little dodgy (9).

9.00 News with Frances Goodall.

9.25 Mind Over Cancer The first of a two-part examination into the theory that positive thinking can be used to combat cancer (see Choice).

10.15 Five Steps and So (1972) starring Lillian Bransford, Harry H. Corbett and Carolyn Seymour. Big screen version of the successful television comedy with Harold Murray as a stripper despite parental disapproval and having the embarrassment of father joining them on their honeymoon. Directed by Cliff Owen.

11.50 News headlines and weather.

## tv-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Martin Wainwright. News from Cindy Allen at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Oxford Street's car men exposed at 6.35 and 8.40; Sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Chris Tarrant in Great Yarmouth with the Black Abolts from 6.50; pop music news with guests the Belle Stars at 7.30; pop video at 7.55; Inside Grace Kennedy's house at 8.05; today's television preview at 8.35; exercises with Mad Lizzie at 8.50; and Roland Rat in London from 9.00.

## ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 News at Ten. The wildlife of the tundra, part one and the Bahama nomads. 10.40 Natural Roots. Part one of Birds in Winter examines man's contribution to the food supply of birds during the winter months. 11.05 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. Admiral Nelson in a race with an enemy submarine to capture a superbomb that threatens to explode at 11.30. The Concrete Jungle. The Concrete Jungle. 12.00 Mesochorus. Adventures of a puppet dinosaur. 12.10 Once Upon a Time (9.12.30 The Sullivan).

1.00 News with Carol Barnes. 1.28 Thames News. 2.30 Sesame Street. The second and final part of the drama set in a London fashion design firm 2.00 A Plus Revisited. A repeat of the programme in which Melvyn Nicholson interviews John Cleese.

2.30 Play: The Day of the Jambor, by Christopher Wilders. A comedy drama about a maintenance man in a city. 3.00 Play: The Day of the Jambor, by Christopher Wilders. A comedy drama about a maintenance man in a city. 3.00 Play: The Day of the Jambor, by Christopher Wilders. A comedy drama about a maintenance man in a city.

4.00 Mesochorus. A repeat of the programme shows at noon. 4.15 Cartoon: Victor and Maria in The Fantastic 4.30 Hold Tight. A cartoon. 4.45 Kym Williams - First Time Out. A documentary that follows the young singer as she prepares for her first tour (9.15). 5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 News. 6.30 Thames news. 6.35 News. 7.00 The Video Entertainers. Topping the bill this week is singer and dancer Bonnie Langford. Others on the bill include comedians Roy Walker and The Great Sogno. 7.30 The Streets of San Francisco. Mike Stone is on the trail of a young man who has the nasty habit of murdering men of the cloth. Starring Karl Malden.

8.30 Don't Rock the Boat. Domestic comedy series about the husband-wife relationship. 8.50 Starline. A comedy series about the husband-wife relationship. 9.00 Starline. A comedy series about the husband-wife relationship.

10.00 News. 10.30 First Tuesday presented by Jonathan Dimbleby and Jane Wainman. A Lottery for Life looks at the arbitrary way kidney patients are treated while Third Avenue reveals some of the characters of the New York street (see Choice).

11.30 Simon and Simon. The detective brothers are looking for a girl believed to have been kidnapped by her father. 12.25 Close with Stan Phillips.

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## BBC 2

6.00 Open University: Modern Art: Guernica. 6.30 Open University: Carbonates. 6.55 Biology: Feeding Mechanisms. 7.20 Biology: Looking at Cells. 7.45 Fountain and Grotto. 8.10 Closedown.

## CHANNEL 4

5.30 A Full Life. In the first of a new series of interviews with people who have led a long and varied life. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 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## US angry at 'bias' over air fares

By Michael Bailey  
Transport Editor

The British Government is being accused on both sides of the Atlantic of artificially keeping up Atlantic air and flouting American law to ease the path to British Airways towards privatization.

In the past weeks the Government or the Civil Aviation Authority have refused an application by British Atlantic Airways, a new airline formed partly by former Laker staff, to start a new London to New York service at a £329 one-way business-class fare compared with £438 on British Airways.

Refused an application by TWA to introduce a new autumn economy return of £249 to New York, compared with a standard £329.

Invoked the trade protection act to prevent Laker liquidators proceeding in the American courts against British Caledonian for allegedly acting together to put Laker out of business.

The last decision is seen by the American government and US airlines as a cynical attempt to save £100m on the cost of privatising BA by avoiding action in the US courts.

The Government will in any case have to spend £500m on capital restructuring, to prepare BA for flotation, but if the action goes ahead, and the airlines lose with maximum damages, the cost could rise to £1,500m it is estimated.

In the British Atlantic case, the company's managing director, Mr Randolph Fields, yesterday described the Civil Aviation Authority's decision as "a naked protectionism" in favour of BA and B-Cal.

In the TWA case, the airline said in New York yesterday: "We do not see how the British Government can refuse our new fare after allowing the £99 single of People Express."

But there is still hope of lower fares in the autumn as a result of a special conference called by the International Air Transport Association in Toronto next week for the airlines themselves to agree on a new fare structure rather than come forward with competing low fares which in the CAA's view are "predatory" and "hot cost-related".

B-Cal on target, page 13



Gun law: Soldiers on guard in Colombo

## Britons tell of holiday terror in Sri Lanka

Continued from page 1

group of three Tamils. They caught one, beat him up, threw him to the ground and stoned him. I don't know if he died.

"It was terrible. Nobody did a thing to help. Even the police turned a blind eye."

Mr Clive Templeman, from Wigston, Leicestershire, said that they passed the time by playing cricket against the holiday centre staff.

"As we were not allowed out the staff organized cricket matches against the tourists. We always seemed to win but I think they let us. The people were very good to us and although the island was tense none of the violence was directed at us."

● COLOMBO: The Sri Lankan Government has relaxed the curfew a little and tightened press censorship a

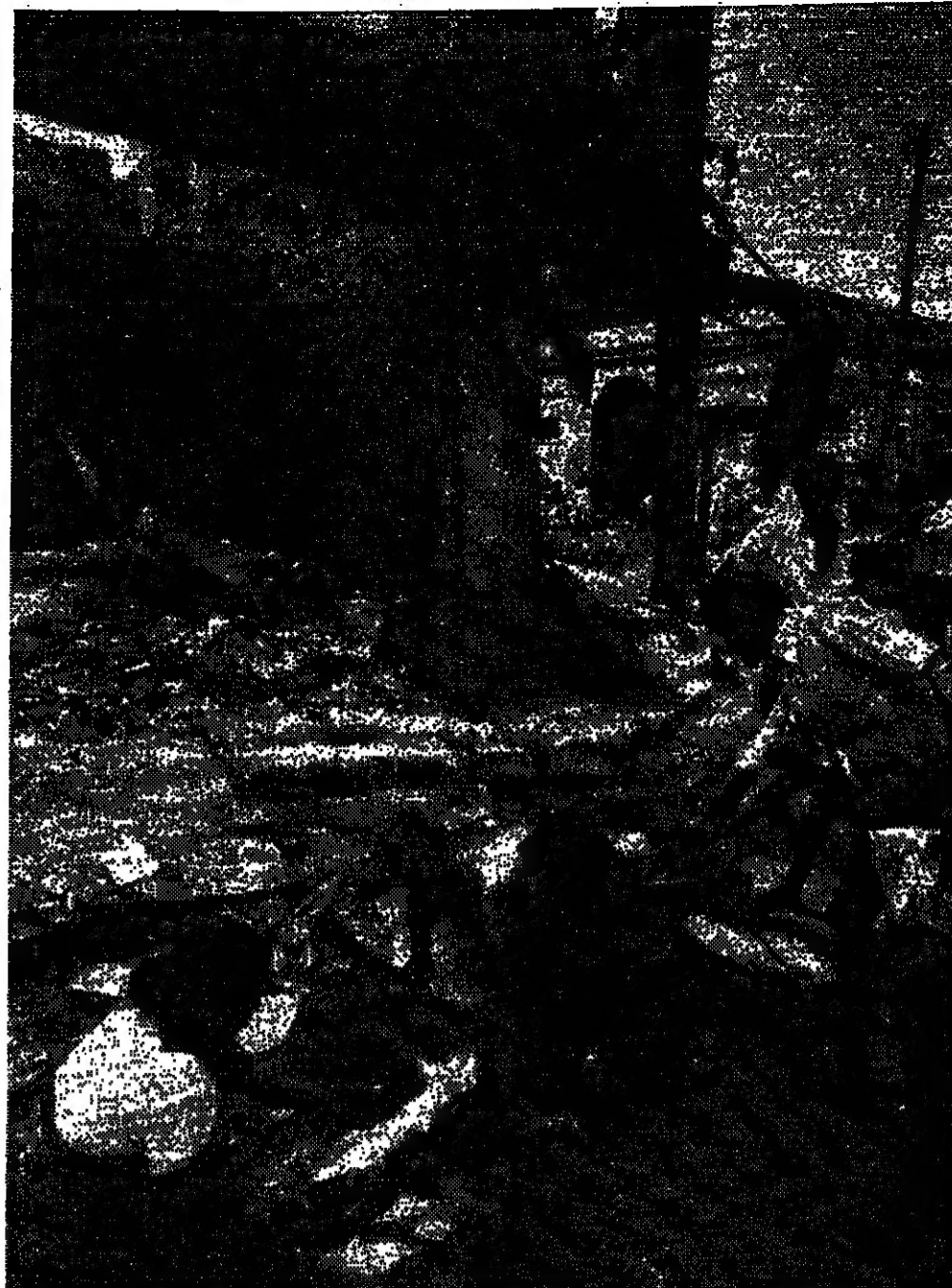
good deal (Michael Hamlyn writes).

Press photography was yesterday banned and journalists will no longer be allowed to move freely during curfews. Instead, passes are being issued allowing movement only between their hotels and the curfew zone.

The ban on photographs was quickly enforced when an Indian photographer was detained for three hours and his film impounded. Censorship now includes everything relating to security, law and order and the movement of "displaced persons" in Sri Lanka, and reporting of related events abroad.

A series of arrests continued yesterday in connection with the banning of three political parties, but the Government refused to say how many were being held.

Food shortage, page 5



Street trade: A fish seller south of the capital has trebled his prices



Food queues: Crowds gather to stock up on essentials as the curfew is relaxed

## Letter from Santiago

## Two faces of Cuba and a Castro pep talk

Fidel Castro's Cuba had an anniversary to celebrate and opened its doors to the world for the festivities. Cuba also had its annual, the yearly feast of dancing, drinking and dressing up in costumes that goes back to the country's Spanish and African past.

For outsiders, it was a week to get a glimpse of two very different aspects of this isolated society.

There was Cuba the Communist state, singing the Internationale and commemorating the attack on a barracks here that marked the start of the Castro revolution.

There was also Cuba the spirited Latin nation that comes to life after 10 pm, ready to carouse in the streets until dawn.

The importance to Cubans of the annual carnival - tied to the planting of the sugar crop rather than to lent - seemed to be symbolized by the women who came to hear Dr Castro speak: one afternoon at the opening of a factory. They were wearing their hair in curlers for the night ahead.

The celebrations last week also gave outsiders a chance to see two sides of Dr Castro: the internationalist rallying before the world's press against Yankee imperialism, and the folksy Fidel, talking to workers about the society he is building.

Speaking in Santiago on the anniversary of the failed attempt on the Moncada barracks here on July 26, 1953, his theme was one of fierce independence. He spoke proudly of Cuba's military strength and vowed that never would anyone else have to fight Cuba's fights.

Next day, at the Celia Sanchez Manduley textile plant, Dr Castro, flanked by Mr Nikolai Tarasov, the Soviet Minister of Light Industry, listed ways in which Cuba depended on the Soviet Union, where many of the new factory's workers were trained.

The Russians, he said, not only built this factory complex, thought to be among the largest in the hemisphere, but also were responsible for five other huge projects, among them a nuclear power station being built in Cienfuegos, an oil refinery and a nickel plant.

His debt to Moscow and Marxist-Leninism said, Dr Castro assumed his father-of-the-country image to recall for the workers the accomplish-

ments of his nearly 25 years in power. An hour of statistics followed, with short digressions on how, for example, the uses of cotton and polyester (both to be produced by the factory) differed.

There was a short pep talk on physical fitness and the problem of obesity in Cuba. Dr Castro, nearly 57 years old, has been encouraging Cubans to shape up, to jog and to cut down on smoking and drinking.

He then returned to his seat on the podium to fidget through the rest of the ceremony, looking at his watch twice during the singing of the Internationale. At his side, Mr Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister of Grenada, and the Soviet representatives stood stiffly to attention.

To a first-time visitor to Cuba, fresh from the mostly unhappy countries of Central America, the achievements of the Castro years are not hard to see. There are clean streets, clean water, healthy young people and impressive educational institutions.

But the economy - either battered by the United States embargo or, depending on one's point of view, crippled by the loss of a middle class and the suppression of private initiative, or both - has serious problems that are apparent in everyday life.

Housing and transport are in short supply, and the Government admits it.

American jeans, by contrast, cost \$150 (about £100) a pair.

Dr Castro is fond of reminding his audiences that Cuba has built a society well advanced of those of other Latin American nations. In 25 years, he said last week, the Government had never had to use a soldier, a policeman or a firearm against the people.

Nonetheless, Dr Castro is in many ways the Latin man on horseback, a macho figure in battle dress, like other past and present Latin leaders.

At the Celia Sanchez factory, named for Dr Castro's guerrilla colleague and old friend who died two years ago of cancer, he accepted the gift of a rifle from Mr Bishop. At his side sat the Cuban Interior Minister, in battle dress, a pistol strapped to his hip.

Barbara Crossette of the New York Times

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

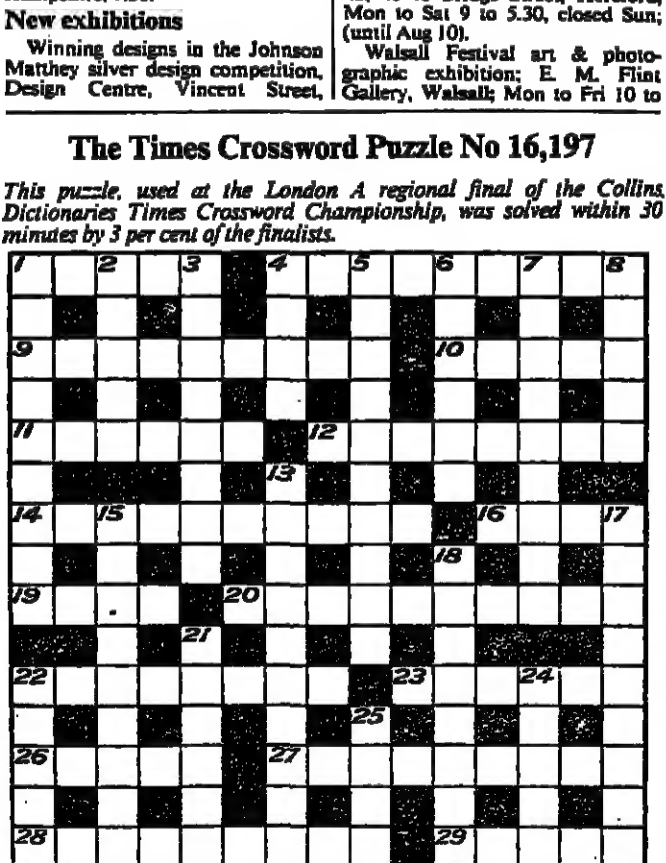
Princess Anne, Patron of the Royal Lyngby Yacht Club, attends the Admiralty Cup Trophy Race, arriving at Christchurch Bay, Hampshire, 9.30.

#### New exhibitions

Winning designs in the Johnson Matthey silver design competition. Design Centre, Vincent Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9 to 5 (until Aug 19).

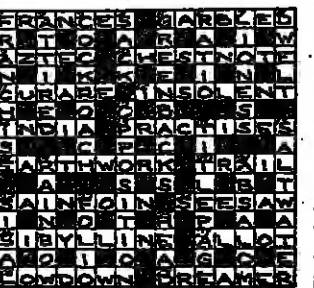
### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,197

This puzzle, used at the London A regional final of the Collins Dictionary Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 3 per cent of the finalists.



- ACROSS
- Born with a duty to give more money (5).
  - Minuscule PCs going after queer characters (9).
  - Girl one Nevada city rejected as religious worker (9).
  - As cold without Latin covering (5).
  - Burden of a good doctor in part of Greater Manchester (6).
  - Wiscare, pale by dusk (3-5).
  - Lytton's master of murder (6,4).
  - The way one runs in a bustle (4).
  - Bottom's most fearful wild-fowl (4).
  - Lines heels differently, copies tug-of-war experts (10).
  - It wasn't needed at billiards for making canons (3-5).
  - Bird produces source of light and its heat (6).
  - Great deed to observe (5).
  - Short treatise, clever and not difficult (9).
  - Continually busy jogging? (2,3,4).
  - To rid, wrongly, of a right (5).
- DOWN
- Rubbish about doctor gets a measure of surprise (9).
  - Pushed forward with ascent about two points (5).
  - Drinking seconds - quite happy (8).
  - This rock's no good (4).
  - Warder dances with odd boots (10).
  - "... thy habit as thy purse can buy" (Hamlet) (6).
  - Goes on about football crowd of vagabonds (9).
  - Newspaper puts ambassador in place (5).
  - In one or two words, what Adam was in original sin (10).
  - Last words in everyday terms (4,5).
  - Buoyant one right to lie around (9).
  - Like a man in underclothes, all wrong (8).
  - Scowling insect (6).
  - Relish a bit of a blow, love? (5).
  - Indian clerk would make a blunder putting head to tail (5).
  - Dash - jazz is turning up (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,196



### TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending July 31.

- Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 12.55m
- Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 12.55m
- The A-Team, ITV, 10.15m
- Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 10.30m
- Crossroads (Wed), Central, 10.30m
- Camelot (Sat), BBC1, 9.50m
- News at Ten (Mon), ITV, 9.45m
- Top of the Pops, 7.10m
- The Kroger's Game, Granada, 9.70m
- News at Ten (Tue), BBC1, 9.45m

### Music

Recital by Jessie Ridley (violin) and Ian Ray (piano), St Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, 1.10.

Organ recital by Gordon Phillips, St Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Goodwin, Rye, 1.15.

Organ recital by John Eglington, Leicester Cathedral, 8.

Aldeburgh Festival - Scandinavian song recital, Jubilee Hall, Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, 7.

### Talks, lectures, films

The Video Artist, Roger Bush, A Passage Through Landscape: three video presentations, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield, 7.15.

Statues and Monuments in Edinburgh, talk by Sheila Brock, and walk to the vicinity of the Museum, meet Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 10.30am.

### Anniversaries

Births: Nicholas Wiseman, cardinal, first Archbishop of Westminster, Seville, 1802; Sir Arthur Blais, Master of the Queen's Music 1953-75, London, 1891; Deaths: William II (Rufus) (reigned 1087-1100), Lyndhurst, Hampshire, 1100; Thomas Galsworthy, London, 1933; Enrico Caruso, Naples, 1921; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, Brantford, Cape Breton Island, 1912; Warren Harding, 29th President of the USA (1921-23), San Francisco, 1923; Paul von Hindenburg, President of the German Republic 1934-36, Neudeck, Germany (now Podzamce, Poland), 1934.

### Pollution award

The Royal Society of Arts, Department of the Environment, and Confederation of British Industry have launched a new awards scheme for innovations in pollution abatement. The deadline for entries is October 31, with prizes to be awarded next March. Any institution, business or individual can apply. Details and entry forms from Timothy Cantrell, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London WC2N 6EZ. Tel 01-753 2366.

### First aid hints

St John Ambulance provides first aid hints by tape recording on summer ailments, including insect bites, burns and heat exhaustion. (Call 01-753 2366).

### Roads

London and South-east: Over- night thunderstorms, surface water on all main roads in region, making them extremely hazardous. A40: Westway resurfacing eastbound at Shepherd's Bush, avoid. A33: Delays on Winchester by-pass due to repairs at Easton Lane and Spilfords Bridge. The City: roads closed, one-way streets and diversions at Bank Junction because of large burst watermain, avoid.

Wales and the West: A4/A37: Sealand M6: Two-way traffic on Bath Road/Wells Road Bristol, M4: At junction 32 (Cardiff), lane closures, A46: W of Carmarthen, Dyfed, roadworks at three locations before St Clears.

The Midlands and East Angles: M5: Lane closures between junctions 10 and 11 (Walsall and Cannock). M6: junctions 5 to 6 (Birmingham NE to Birmingham centrally), lane closures, M45: Eastbound carriageway closed, diversion.

North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 19 and 20 at Chester. A17/A1340: Alnwick Bridge by-pass, Northumberland, roadworks, periodic delays. A66: Roadworks and temporary lights E of Bowes, Co Durham.

Scotland: M8: Two-way traffic on northbound carriageway between junctions 5 and 7, (Falkirk to Kinross Bridge); roadworks. A85: Lane closures E of Glendoch, between Perth and Dundee. Information supplied by the AA.

### The papers

The Daily Express complains about England having to wait so long for Government action against local authorities which consistently over-charge on their rates. "The ratepayers have discovered what happens when the extremists create their mind people's republics."

The Daily Star asks why ordinary families should pay for the profligacy of big-spending councils. However, the Government was the ultimate holder of the purse-strings and by taking power to control excessive rate rises it would be forcing councils to toe the line or take the consequences.

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.79	1.71
Belgium Sch	29.40	27.85
Canada \$	1.93	1.85
Denmark Kr	14.98	14.28
Finland Mk	8.59	8.50
France Fr	12.50	11.95
Germany DM	4.17	3.97
Greece Dr	136.50	127.50
Spain Ptas	230.00	219.00
Sweden Kr	1.32	1.26
Italy Lira	2460.00	2340.00
Japan Yen	366.00	366.00
Netherlands Gld	11.64	11.07
Portugal Esc	188.00	178.00
South Africa R	2.02	1.87
Switzerland F	2.00	1.95
USA \$	3.37	3.20
Yugoslavia Dnr	165.00	149.00

Bank of England discount bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Retail Price Index 334.7.

London: The FT Index closed down 4.1 at 707.1.

### Weather forecast

A NW airstream will cover Britain with a ridge of high pressure approaching from W.

#### 6am to midnight

London, SE, E, central N England, East Angles, Midlands: Scattered showers, sunny or clear periods; wind NW, moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Central, SW England, Channel Islands: Wales: Sunny or clear periods, mainly dry; wind NW, moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, W Ireland: Rather cloudy at times, occasional showers; wind NW, backing W later, moderate to fresh; max temp 15 to 18C (59 to 64F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Central Highlands, Moray: Partly scattered showers, sunny or clear periods; wind NW, moderate; max temp 17C (63F).

Aberdeen, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, bright or sunny intervals; wind NW, moderate to fresh; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Mostly dry in S, a little rain in parts of N; becoming a little warmer.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind W fresh; sea moderate. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, fresh; sea moderate.

#### Sun rises: 5.25am Sun sets: 8.45pm

Moons sets: 2.26pm Moon rises: 12.15am

Last quarter 1.52am

#### Lighting-up time

London 8.15 pm to 4.30 am  
Edinburgh 8.27 pm to 4.45 am  
Belfast 8.40 pm to 5.00 am  
Penzance 8.24 pm to 5.28 am

#### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, cloud; i, rain; f, fog; s, sun.

#### Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	3 to 6 pm
Birmingham	high	3 to 6 pm
Belfast	high	3 to 6 pm
Bristol	high	3 to 6 pm
Cardiff	high	3 to 6 pm
Edinburgh	high	3 to 6 pm
Glasgow	high	3 to 6 pm
London	high	3 to 6 pm
Manchester	high	3 to 6 pm
Newcastle	high	3 to 6 pm
Nottingham	high	3 to 6 pm
Sheffield	high	3 to 6 pm
Southampton	high	3 to 6 pm
Stirling	high	3 to 6 pm
Swansea	high	3 to 6 pm
Wolverhampton	high	3 to 6 pm

except during rain caused by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

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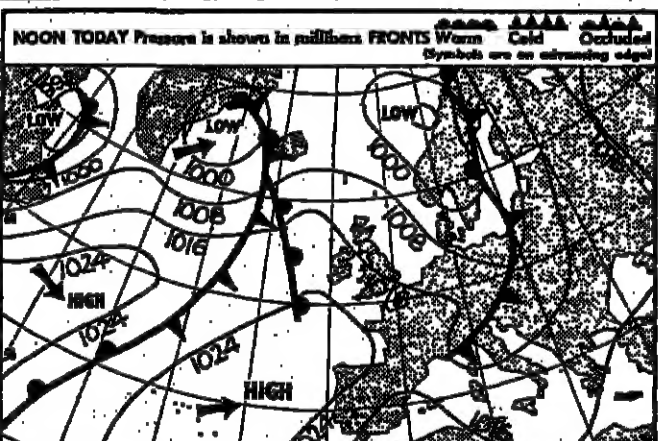
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Manchester	high	3 to 6 pm
Newcastle	high	3 to 6 pm
Nottingham	high	3 to 6 pm
Sheffield	high	3 to 6 pm
Southampton	high	3 to 6 pm
Stirling	high	3 to 6 pm
Swansea	high	3 to 6 pm
Wolverhampton	high	3 to 6 pm

except during rain caused by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau



#### High tides

# NOON TODAY

# High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.48	6.1	7.52	6.1
Aberdeen	7.21	5.8	7.16	5.8
Avonmouth	12.57	10.9	12.54	10.9
Belfast	5.03	3.1	5.45	2.9